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# BULLETIN

## OF THE

# American Iris Society

January, 1928

No. 26 ✓

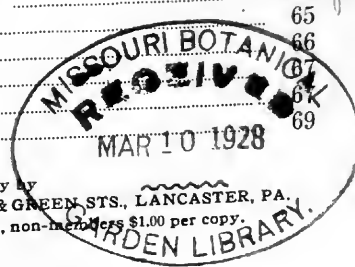
### 1927 REPORTS

R. S. STURTEVANT, Editor

ELLA PORTER MCKINNEY and MARY J. AVERETT, Associate Editors

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# THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

The year 1927 has certainly been the most successful in the history of the society. Our membership has grown to over 1100, and under the new charter and by-laws the work has gone much more smoothly than in the past.

The beginning of the year was saddened by the death of our Treasurer, Mr. Arthur H. Scott, who was one of the organizers of the society. Bulletin No. 23 was dedicated to his memory. It was a hard task to find some one to take his place, but on June 1st Mr. Richardson Wright, who is well known as the Editor of House and Garden, assumed the duties of Treasurer.

Mr. Wallace, our new Secretary, has brought many fresh ideas to the Secretary's office and is constantly helping to increase our membership. Mr. Sturtevant continues as Editor, with the assistance of Mrs. McKinney and Miss Averett.

Our new charter has given us, in addition to the regular membership, Sustaining and Research Fund Memberships. We had hoped, and still hope, a great deal from these in the future, but as yet very few persons or clubs have availed themselves of them. We hope to have many members in both classes in 1928 and the officers and directors wish to call the attention of the members to the urgent necessity of increased funds from these sources in order that the work which we have auspiciously begun may be continued without interruption and in ever increasing scope.

Our attitude toward scientific research has made our society a pioneer among special plant societies. I have always strongly felt that it is not enough merely to publish popular bulletins and increase popular interest in Iris, but that our society as an organization owes a debt to the Iris which can only be met by encouraging original research work which might not otherwise be undertaken. In 1925 we started the investigation of Iris sterilities at the New York Botanical Gardens. The preliminary results of this, published in Bulletin No. 16, while undoubtedly dry reading to many of our

members who are interested in Iris merely as a garden flower, definitely put this society on the map as one pioneering in the field of scientific investigation, and made our Bulletins desired by libraries, agricultural colleges, plant breeders, and scientists in general. This work has been continued in 1926 and 1927 by experiments in definite problems of Iris breeding, and will, we hope, be enlarged in scope year by year.

To this first work we have added our co-operation in the investigations of Japanese Irises at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The confusing and contradictory advice, in regard to the culture of *Iris Kaempferi* in our climate, given in many otherwise sound periodicals, shows the great need for some real knowledge about this lovely flower. This year we have added a third project, a detailed study of the Iris borer at Cornell University, and we hope preliminary results of this study will be published during the 1928 season. It is easy to think of other subjects which should be given attention.

The general work at the Test Gardens has been satisfactory during the year. The collection at Bronx Park bloomed beautifully and was seen by thousands of visitors.

The Annual Meeting at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden was the best attended that we have ever held. Over 125 members were present at the business session and remained for the inspection of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and for the afternoon trip. In accordance with the policy laid down by the directors the business meeting was made as short as possible and covered not more than an hour, while the second hour was given to a discussion of matters dealing directly with Irises. Many members expressed their opinions at this time and made the meeting surprisingly enjoyable. Dr. Reed's work in connection with Japanese Iris was shown in detail and proved of the greatest interest, as did the many fine Bearded Iris in the general collection of the Garden.

The afternoon trip was the first one of its kind undertaken at an annual meeting and was crowded with interest from the time we left Brooklyn until we wound up at Glen Cove late in the evening. The chief criticism of it seemed to be that we should have taken one day to each of the gardens instead of doing all in one afternoon, but that of course is manifestly impossible at such a busy time of the year. Many members expressed the opinion that the Irises grown by Mr. Wayman were the finest they had ever seen.

I know that many went back a second time to study the new varieties and are already laying their plans to go there again next spring.

In addition to the work which Mr. Donald Ries is conducting on Iris borer at Cornell, Dr. A. H. Wright is continuing there his work on the Dwarf Bearded Iris and has received many plants from growers in this country and in Europe. He has searched all old catalogs for descriptions and synonyms and is now compiling his first year's results and making accurate descriptions on cards of all the varieties which have bloomed.

Dr. Moore writes that the Iris collection at the Missouri Botanic Garden is well under way, and we have the nucleus of a good collection at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill., and at Ames, Iowa, both of which places, I hope, will in the future be listed as official Test Gardens. We still badly need a garden on the Pacific Coast and I would appeal once more to our California friends to make such a project possible.

Let me again remind our members who possess some of the fine new Irises that all our Test Gardens need the newer varieties. Persons willing to contribute plants in 1928 are urged to communicate with Mrs. Peckham, the Chairman of the Test Garden Committee, or with the officials of the various Test Gardens.

The Display Garden work has progressed slowly and is now in good shape in the hands of Mrs. Brewster B. Hoornbeek. It is our hope to organize half a dozen or a dozen new Display Gardens a year until all sections of the country are represented.

The new Exhibition Schedule as printed in Bulletin 22 has had a thorough trial and has proved satisfactory. Criticisms concerning it have, of course, arisen and changes will be made from time to time, but the chief difficulties have come from lack of a proper classification, a task which has been put off from time to time because of its magnitude and the lack of the proper persons to handle it. I hope that during 1928 a new classification can be published which will clear up many of these difficulties which have cropped up at the exhibitions.

Our lantern slides have been in continuous use. As they have been rented this year instead of loaned, we have a nice income from them to devote to the purchase of new slides.

We have now under way the very difficult and laborious task of a new symposium. Fifteen printed sheets of galley proof con-

taining over 2,000 varieties were mailed to about 75 jurors in September, and I hope that results will be available for publication this spring. The size of the task of the first symposium was large enough but this new one is appalling, and calls attention more forcibly than ever to the overwhelming number of new Irises introduced each year. No amount of preaching, scolding, or criticism seems to prevent each breeder from considering that all his geese are swans. It is manifestly impossible for even the most ardent collector to know and grow them all, and for those with already large collections of good varieties it is surprising how few new ones are needed to keep abreast of the times. I do not wish to discourage breeders from producing new varieties nor do I wish to discourage gardeners from trying them, but it will be better for all concerned if the utmost conservatism is practiced in relation to the naming and introduction of seedlings.

Another task now under way is that of making a complete card catalog of all Iris names. This should have been done long ago but was postponed on account of the labor and expense involved. This card catalog will be kept up to date from year to year and from it new check lists will be printed every third, fourth, or fifth year as the members may desire. As check list No. 8 is now hopelessly out of date, and as its edition is nearly exhausted, the first printing from the new card catalog will probably be made within the next year.

Detailed reports of the work of the directors and of the various committees will be found in this Bulletin and in future ones. I want to mention again that, owing to the extensive area over which the membership is spread, it is difficult to hold frequent meetings, and that therefore the work has usually been conducted by correspondence and by small committees of the Board of Directors. With these functioning smoothly only two or three directors' meetings are needed a year, and it is foolishly impracticable to try to have more than this number of large meetings.

Tabulated results of the questionnaire will be found on another page of this Bulletin. To the 245 members who replied the Officers and Directors wish to express their thanks and appreciation. Upon such individual co-operation the real vitality of the Society depends. It is so gratifying that we hope to offer a better questionnaire another year, and your response will determine the closeness with which your needs are met. Comments and suggestions are of great

value in guiding future policies. Next time we dare to expect double the number of returns.

The 1927 season has shown us that we can continue to grow at a reasonable rate of speed and still do our work smoothly and efficiently. I hope that 1928 will show even larger growth and greater financial backing so that we may enlarge and properly continue the many important pieces of work which have been so well begun.

JOHN C. WISTER

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## THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 OF THE  
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

In the matter of the Application for  
Incorporation of

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

C. P. No. 1,

September Term, 1926

No. 8657

### CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

---

BE IT KNOWN that the subscribers, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having constituted with others an unincorporated Society, known as American Iris Society, and being desirous of becoming incorporated agreeably to the provision of the Act of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto, do hereby declare that the following are the purposes and conditions for and upon which they desire to be incorporated:

First: The name of the corporation shall be "THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY."

Second: The purpose for which the corporation is formed is to promote the culture and improvement of the Iris.

Third: The place where the business of the corporation is to be transacted is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fourth: The corporation is to exist perpetually. The membership shall be composed of those who are now members of the unincorporated Society known as American Iris Society, and such other

persons as may from time to time be elected to membership, in accordance with the By-laws of the Society.

Fifth: The corporation shall have no capital stock. The names and residences of the subscribers are:

John C. Wister, Clarkson Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila.  
 Arthur H. Scott, Front and Market Sts., Chester, Pa.  
 Fairman R. Furness, Upper Bank Farm, Media, Pa.  
 James Boyd, Haverford, Pa.  
 Mary Wingate Lloyd, Haverford, Pa.  
 Harry Liebeck, 223 Park Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa.  
 Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, 107 Linwood Ave., Ardmore, Pa.  
 A. E. Wohlert, Narberth, Pa.  
 Mrs. C. P. Franklin, 2025 Upland Way, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.  
 Jane S. Harvey, 101 E. Washington St., Media, Penna.  
 William E. Walter, 403 N. Chester Rd., Swarthmore, Pa.  
 Mrs. Alexander Davidson, Mt. Pleasant Ave., Ambler, Pa.  
 Mrs. Wm. B. Mercer, Doylestown, Pa.  
 The Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Penna.  
 R. M. Abbott, R. F. D. 2, Bristol, Pa.  
 Ryland W. Greene, Haverford, Pa.  
 Arthur A. Mitten, East Rex Avenue, Roxborough, Phila., Pa.  
 Edward I. Keffer, 5971 Drexel Road, Phila., Pa.  
 Henry A. Dreer, Inc., 1306 Spring Garden St., Phila.  
 W. Atlee Burpee Co., 485 N. Fifth St., Phila., Pa.  
 Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 1600 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Sixth: The number of directors shall be twelve, elected and to hold office until the first annual election of the Society, when twelve directors shall be elected under the provisions of the By-laws of the Society. The names and residences of those who are chosen and their respective terms are:

		Term Until first election
E. B. Williamson	Bluffton, Ind.	
R. S. Sturtevant	Wellesley Farms, Mass.	"
Arthur H. Scott	Front and Market Sts., Chester, Pa.	"
James Boyd	Haverford, Pa.	"
Mrs. Walter Brewster	2704 Lake View, Chicago, Ill.	"
Mrs. H. G. Lloyd	Haverford, Pa.	"
Mrs. C. S. McKinney	Madison, N. J.	"
Dr. Wylie Ayres	Cincinnati, O.	"
Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham	Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.	"
John C. Wister	Clarkson Ave. and Wister St., Ger- mantown, Phila., Pa.	"



Seventh: The corporation shall have no capital stock, but will be supported and maintained by contributions, fees, and dues levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of its By-Laws. Admission to membership and the requirements thereof shall be as prescribed by the By-Laws, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Eighth: The yearly income of the corporation from sources other than real estate shall not exceed the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).

WITNESS our hands and seals this Fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six (1926).

JOHN C. WISTER	(Seal)
ARTHUR H. SCOTT	(Seal)
FAIRMAN R. FURNESS	(Seal)
JAMES BOYD	(Seal)
MARY WINGATE LLOYD	(Seal)
HARRY LIEBECK	(Seal)
(MRS. J. EDGAR) THURA TRUAX HIRES	(Seal)
A. E. WOHLERT	(Seal)
MRS. C. P. FRANKLIN	(Seal)
JANE S. HARVEY	(Seal)
WILLIAM E. WALTER, Swarthmore	(Seal)
(MRS. ALEXANDER) RACHEL D. DAVIDSON	(Seal)
(MRS. WM. B.) MARTHA DANA MERCER	(Seal)
THE WM. H. MOON Co.	(Seal)
RICHARD M. ABBOTT	(Seal)
RYLAND W. GREENE	(Seal)
ARTHUR A. MITTEN	(Seal)
EDWARD I. KEEFER	(Seal)
HENRY A. DREER, INC.,	
H. G. Tull, V. P. and Treas.	(Seal)
W. ATLEE BURPEE Co., D. Burpee, Pres.	(Seal)
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,	
David Rust, Secy.	(Seal)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,        }  
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA       } ss.

On the Fifth day of October A. D. 1926, before me the subscriber, a Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared MARY WINGATE LLOYD, THURA TRUAX HIRES, and FAIRMAN ROGERS FURNESS, being three of the subscribers to the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation of The American Iris Society, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposed and said that the facts in said Certificate of Incorporation are true to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year afore- said.	}	MARY WINGATE LLOYD
CALVIN B. WOOD,		THURA TRUAX HIRES
Notary Public.		FAIRMAN ROGERS FURNESS

My commission expires March 6, 1927.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,        }  
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA       } ss.

On the Fifth day of October A. D. 1926, before me the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared MARY WINGATE LLOYD, THURA TRUAX HIRES, and FAIRMAN ROGERS FURNESS, being three of the subscribers to the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation of The American Iris Society, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their and each of their act and do desire the same might be recorded as such.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal, the day and year aforesaid.  
CALVIN B. WOOD,  
Notary Public

My commission expires March 6, 1927.

#### DECREE

AND NOW this Second day of February, A. D. 1927, the Certificate of Incorporation of The American Iris Society, a corporation of the first class, having been presented for approval to me, a Law Judge of the said County, accompanied by proof of publication of the said application required by law, I do hereby certify that I

have perused and examined the said instrument and that I find the same to be in the proper form and within the purposes named within the first class of corporations specified in the Second Section of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, and the supplement thereto; and that the purpose of the proposed corporation appears to be lawful and not injurious to the community.

It is, therefore, on motion of Thomas B. Gibb, Esquire, attorney for the petitioners, ordered and decreed that the Charter of The American Iris Society be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the said Charter and this decree the subscribers thereto and their assigns and successors shall be a corporation for the purpose, upon the terms and under the name therein stated.

(Signed) JOSEPH H. GAULANE,  
*Judge*

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the County of Philadelphia in Charter Book No. 94, page 580.

Witness my hand and seal of office this Third Day of February, A. D. 1927.

JAMES M. HAZLETT,  
*Recorder of Deeds*  
By OSCAR E. ROTHER,  
*Deputy Recorder*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, December 27, 1926

Pennsylvania, ss.:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the name, title or designation,  
"THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY,"  
was this day filed and recorded in this office as the title to a proposed corporation of the first class in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of names, titles or designations of Associations, Societies, Orders, Foundations, Federations, Organizations and Corporations of the first class," approved May 16, 1923, and that a search of the records of this office failed to disclose any conflict between the afore-

said title and any other name, title or designation heretofore registered under the provisions of the said act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed the day and year above written.

(Signed) GEO. D. THORN,  
*Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth*

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I

The name of the Society shall be THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY.

### ARTICLE II

The object of this Society shall be to promote the culture and improvement of the Iris. The methods of attaining this object may include (a) the owning and/or renting buildings, land, test and exhibition gardens, libraries, photographs, lantern slides, and other property, and/or the support of same; (b) collection, compilation and publication of data concerning the history, classification, breeding, cultivation, and exhibition of Irises; (c) encouragement of Iris cultivation and breeding by holding exhibitions and by formal visits to gardens; (d) the promotion and support of scientific research.

### ARTICLE III

Section 1.—The membership of this Society shall be divided into the following classes: (1) Honorary; (2) Life; (3) Research; (4) Sustaining; (5) Active.

Section 2.—Any individual or organization is eligible to membership, subject in each instance to the approval of the Board of Directors.

*Active Members* shall have all the usual privileges of membership, and shall pay dues of \$3.00 per calendar year, or of \$8.50 for three years in advance.

*Sustaining Members* shall have all the usual privileges of membership, and shall pay dues of \$10.00 or more per calendar year.

*Research Fund Members* shall have all the usual privileges of membership, and shall pay dues of \$25.00 or more per calendar year; the dues paid by Research Fund Members shall be kept in a special fund to be used for research and scientific purposes.

*Life Membership* shall confer all the usual privileges of membership, and shall be open to individuals (no corporations or other associations) upon payment of the sum of \$50.00. All the moneys received for life memberships shall be invested by the Board of Directors, and the income therefrom only shall be used by the Society during the life of the member making the payment; thereafter, the said sums of \$50.00 may be applied for permanent purposes.

*Honorary Membership* may be conferred by the Society upon recommendation or nomination of the Board of Directors upon persons who have rendered distinguished services to the knowledge and development of the Iris. Honorary members shall not be required to pay dues, and they shall not hold office or vote.

Section 3.—Dues shall be payable January 1st for the following calendar year.

The names of members whose dues remain unpaid for three months shall, after due notice has been given, be removed from the mailing list of the bulletins and other publications of the Society until the arrearage has been paid; and further, such persons shall be liable to be dropped from the rolls of the Society without notice by the Board of Directors.

#### ARTICLE IV

Section 1.—The meetings of the Society shall be (a) Administrative and (b) Non-administrative.

Section 2.—The annual administrative meeting of the Society for the transaction of general business shall be held each year at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and a notice of the place and approximate date of such meeting shall be mailed to each member at least sixty days in advance; and adequate notice of the exact time shall be mailed.

Special meetings for administrative purposes shall be called by the President upon written request of twenty members of the Society; such written request shall contain a memorandum of the purpose or purposes of such meeting. A written notice of such meeting shall be given by the Secretary at least thirty days in advance, stating time, place, and purpose, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting other than mentioned in the notice.

Section 3.—All appropriations of money voted by the members of the Society at either annual or special meetings shall be subject to the veto in whole or in part of the Board of Directors.

Section 4.—Ten active members shall constitute a quorum at any annual or special meeting.

Section 5.—Non-administrative meetings shall be of two classes: (a) national and (b) local. National non-administrative meetings may be called from time to time for any purpose looking toward the object of the formation of this Society, namely to promote the culture and improvement of the Iris. Notice of such meetings shall be given in writing to the members of the Society.

Local meetings may be held from time to time and shall be called by the Regional Vice-President in whose Region the meeting is to be held.

Section 6.—All meetings shall be called and conducted in conformity with the rules prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Society.

#### ARTICLE V

Section 1.—The Board of Directors shall consist of twelve members of the Society elected as follows: At the first election after the organization of this Society under these By-Laws four members shall be elected for one year, four for two years, and four for three years; at each subsequent election four shall be elected for three years. Directors shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 2.—Elections shall be by mailed ballot. Nominations for Directors shall be made by the Board of Directors and sent to all members on or before September 15th of each year; any five members may thereafter, on or before October 15th, make additional nominations which shall be addressed to the Secretary, and shall be included in the ballot. This ballot shall be mailed to all members on or before November 1st of each year and must be returned by the members to the Secretary or Election Committee (if one is appointed) on or before December 1st. The result of the election shall forthwith be reported to the President and shall be published in the next printed Bulletin or other publication of the Society.

Section 3.—The Board of Directors shall have complete and comprehensive power and authority to conduct the affairs of the Society, it being the intent of these By-Laws to confer upon the Board full discretion and power in any and all situations that may arise. In case of vacancy on the Board the President shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Board, to appoint a director or directors for the balance of the term.

Section 4.—The Board of Directors shall have authority to create, appoint and discontinue standing committees and to delegate to such committees such powers and functions as may seem proper to the Board; and shall further have authority to appoint assistants to the officers, and to define the authority and powers given to such assistants.

Section 5.—The Board of Directors from time to time may designate and constitute certain geographical sections of the United States as official Regions, and the Board of Directors shall appoint a Regional Vice-President to preside over each of such official Regions. Likewise, the Board of Directors may from

time to time vacate and rescind the designation of such official Regions whereupon the appointment of such Regional Vice-Presidents shall likewise be vacated. Regional Vice-Presidents shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors, who will consider nominations made by the members of the Society from within the Region, provided such requests are presented on or before December 1st of the preceding year.

The by-laws and all activities of such Regions shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 6.—The Board of Directors shall have authority to adopt by-laws for its own government and from time to time amend such by-laws.

Section 7.—Each year the Board of Directors shall elect from its own members: (1) President; (2) One or more vice-presidents (as determined by Board of Directors); (3) Secretary; (4) Treasurer.

These officers shall be elected at the first meeting held each year; officers so elected shall hold office until the end of the calendar year, and/or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. One individual may be elected to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 8.—The *President* shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and shall have general superintendence of the affairs of the Society.

Section 9.—The *Vice-President* shall perform the duties of the President in case of his absence.

Section 10.—The *Secretary* shall keep the records of the proceedings of the Society and of the Board of Directors and carry on the correspondence. He shall mail notices of meetings and he shall have charge and custody of the Society's books and papers except those relating to the Society's financial affairs. He shall draw orders for the payment of money upon the Treasurer, which orders shall be countersigned by the President and/or Vice-President. The Secretary shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors.

Section 11.—The *Treasurer* shall receive and keep account of all the moneys and securities of the Society, keeping moneys in special account in Society's name. He shall pay out moneys under direction of the Board of Directors upon written order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President or Vice-President.

He shall make to the Board of Directors and to the Society an annual report of all receipts and disbursements, shall exhibit the orders for such disbursements, and shall give a synopsis thereof to the Society at its annual meeting. He shall give bond at the expense of the Society in such amount and in such form and with such surety as may be, from time to time, required by the Board of Directors. Whenever required he shall submit his books and orders to auditors appointed by the Board of Directors. If the offices of Secretary and Treasurer are held by the same individual, the/a Vice-President shall countersign the orders with the President.

Section 12.—An *Editor*, who shall have charge of editing the bulletins and other publications, subject in all matters to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall be appointed from time to time by the Board of Directors, who shall be the sole judge of his qualifications.

Section 13.—The Board of Directors may submit questions (including amendments to these By-Laws) of any and all kind by mail to the members of the Society, with the request that the members vote by mail upon said questions; these mailed polls will have the same effect as if the questions were voted upon at annual or special meetings of the Society.

## ARTICLE VI

Section 1.—Amendments to these By-Laws may be initiated by two-thirds vote at any meeting of the Society or of the Board of Directors, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been included in the notice of the meeting. Such amendment shall then be submitted by mail to the membership in accordance with Article V, Section 13.

Section 2.—Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised, shall be used in all meetings of the Society to cover questions not provided for in these By-Laws.

## NOTICE OF ELECTION

In accordance with the ballots received on December 1, 1927, the following Directors are declared elected:

To serve 1 year, 1928:

James Boyd, Mrs. W. H. Peckham, R. S. Sturtevant, E. B. Williamson.

To serve 2 years, 1928, 1929:

Dr. W. McL. Ayres, Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, F. B. Mead, John C. Wister.

To serve 3 years, 1928, 1929, 1930:

Mrs. H. G. Lloyd, A. P. Saunders, J. B. Wallace, Jr., Richardson Wright.

(Signed) GEORGE T. MOORE, *Chairman*,  
Election Committee,  
St. Louis Botanic Garden,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Please note that this is the first election held under the new charter. Hereafter four Directors will be elected annually for a three-year term.

### OFFICERS

*President* ..... JOHN C. WISTER  
*Vice-President* ..... E. B. WILLIAMSON  
*Secretary* ..... J. B. WALLACE, JR.  
*Treasurer* ..... RICHARDSON WRIGHT

## THE REGIONAL POLICY

After careful consideration by your directors 15 regions have been designated to cover the territory formerly included in six regions and the following members have been requested to act as Regional Vice-Presidents thereof.

Regions	Vice-Presidents	No. of States	No. Members
1. Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I.	Mrs. Thomas Nesmith	6	122
2. N. Y.	Harry F. Little	1	137
3. Pa., N. J., Del.	G. Derby White	3	160
4. Md., D. C., Va., W. Va.	E. W. Sheets	3	55
5. N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.	Mrs. E. K. Lumpkin	4	10
6. Mich., Ohio, Ind.	H. S. Jackson	3	151
7. Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.	C. P. Connell	4	42
8. Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D.	F. X. Schreiner	4	19
9. Ill., Ia., Mo., Neb., Kans.	H. T. Judson	5	172
10. Okla., Ark., Tex., La.	Ralph W. Shreve	4	13
11. Mont., Idaho, Wyo.	David C. Petrie	3	5
12. Utah, Col., Ariz., N. M.	J. D. Long	4	9
13. Wash., Ore.	Dr. L. J. Ballou	2	32
14. Calif., Nev.	S. S. Berry	2	54
15. Canada	W. E. Saunders		28

Under our first constitution these vice-presidents served as members of the Board of Directors and presumably gave each region an active representative in the management of the Society. As in other societies it has proved necessary to keep the membership of the board sufficiently concentrated to permit frequent consultation and as in our own case, with very few exceptions, such a policy has proved satisfactory to the membership, the new regional policy has been initiated to form an advisory committee to bring each locality in closer touch with the Board of Directors. Each vice-president should report at least yearly both for publication in the BULLETIN and for the consideration of the Board.

Local activities, whether of local groups, exhibits, display gardens, or of growth in individual memberships, should be promoted, but of even greater interest will be the reports of local needs or conditions, the emergence of new varieties and their behavior. Only in this way can the membership as a whole know what is proving of value,—new nurseries are being started, new breeders are at work. The pages of the BULLETINS are open to these reports and the regional vice-presidents are requested not only to report themselves but, if they so desire, to appoint local secretaries for various sub-divisions and relay their reports to the Editor.

We hope that by these means regional departments in the BULLETINS will become a regular feature.

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## ACTIVITIES DURING 1927

*Publications:* Bulletins 22, 23, 24, 25.

*Exhibitions:* Twenty. Reported in detail in Bulletin 24, pages 11-25.

*Awards:* The following seedlings were judged worthy of honorable mention at exhibitions held under the auspices of the Society: E. O. Essig's seedling Nos. 247A, 740A, 799A, 253F, 316B; S. S. Berry's seedling No. 300; Hans Sass's seedling Purple Haze; Jacob Sass's seedling Mrs. A. S. Hoyt.

*Research:* New York Botanical Garden—Appropriation of \$200 for experiments in breeding from rare or hitherto little used iris species. Work under the direction of Dr. A. B. Stout. Brooklyn Botanic Garden—Appropriation of \$100 for study of culture and diseases of Japanese iris. Work under the direction of Dr. George M. Reed. Cornell University—Appropriation of \$100 for the study of iris borer by Mr. Donald T. Ries. Full reports will be published in later bulletins. Under heading of research might also be placed the preparations for the new Symposium, to be published in 1928; the new Check List, and new Classification to be published in 1928 or 1929; and the Bibliography to be published about 1930.

*Plantings:* Old Test and Display Gardens enlarged, and new gardens begun. Full reports to be published later.

## MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*February 5th, 1927. Philadelphia:* A resolution of sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery was sent to the Treasurer.



Authorized: the Secretary's signature on checks during the Treasurer's illness; invitations from the President to the Garden Clubs of New York, New Jersey and nearby Connecticut to send delegates to the annual meeting; an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Secretary and one other member to function for the Board of Directors between meetings; for Research Fund Members two copies each of the Society's publications and use of the lantern slides without fee; for organizations cooperating in Test Garden or special work, complimentary bulletins during such cooperation; the offer of the silver medal to the Iris Society (England) and to the French Horticultural Society for their spring shows; letters from the President to the Honorary and Life Members asking for suggestions and continued interest; steps deemed necessary by the special committee for forwarding plans of the Farr Memorial.

Appropriations passed: for the purchase of rare Iris species; for the purchase of additional lantern slides.

Plans: for the annual meeting discussed and completed; for the new membership office at Lancaster agreed upon; the Symposium discussed at length and an entirely new one decided upon; the recommendations of the Exhibition Committee in regard to the silver and bronze medals to be offered this year were approved.

The incorporation of the Society under the laws of Pennsylvania was announced as completed and signed on February 3rd.

Announcement was made of the formation of the new Commercial Peony and Iris Growers' Association and the President was authorized to express to its officers the Society's interest and desire to cooperate with them.

The following policy on Nomenclature was passed: Resolved, that if a seedling has not been placed on the market within five years from the time it was registered in the past or may be registered in the future, its name shall be removed from the list of registrations and the name shall be available for future use.

After the adjournment of the business session the Directors remained to meet the Presidents of five Garden Clubs near Philadelphia at lunch, and in the afternoon about twenty of the local members of the Society came in to meet the Directors and to talk over the work of the Society.

*June 2nd, 1927. New Rochelle, New York:* The announcement was made that the Iris Society (England) had offered the American Iris Society one Dykes medal each year to be given to the best new Iris of the year, whether introduced that year or unIntroduced.

The invitation to hold the 1928 annual meeting in Freeport, Illinois, was accepted with thanks. The officers were authorized to start work on the new Symposium and to employ such clerical help as was needed for this. The resignation of Mrs. Walter Brewster as a Director was received and accepted with regret. Mrs. J. Edgar Hires was appointed to fill this vacancy until the fall election. A resolution was passed that the Regional Vice-Presidents be invited to attend all Directors' Meetings with the privilege of expressing opinion on any question at that time.

*December 10th, 1927. New York—Executive Committee only:* Nominations for Regional Vice-Presidents were considered in detail. The policy of the Society in regard to enlargement of duties of the office of Regional Vice-President was also discussed, and in the course of a long meeting the work of the year was reviewed and recommendations for the 1928 work were prepared for the use of the Board of Directors at their winter meeting.

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## ANNUAL MEETING

JUNE 3, 1927, BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

About one hundred and fifteen members and about twenty guests, delegates from Garden Clubs of New York, New Jersey, and nearby Connecticut were present. Dr. C. Stuart Gager, director of the garden, made a short address of welcome, emphasizing the interest in iris at the garden and the research work being conducted in Japanese and other beardless iris.

Reports of officers and of committees were received and approved. The membership as of June 1, was reported as 966, including Life and Honorary Members (this increasing to 1,153 by the end of the year).

A motion to approve the new By-Laws as amended and printed was unanimously passed.

Several members paid tribute to the late Arthur H. Scott, Treasurer, and a resolution of appreciation of his work for the Society was passed. This was followed by a report of the proposed Frank H. Presby Memorial Iris Garden in the Montclair (N. J.) park. Announcement was made that the Farr Memorial would take the form of an annual medal.

A vote of thanks was sent to The Iris Society (England) for their offer of the Dykes medal as a yearly prize to the best new iris. A resolution thanking the Brooklyn Botanic Garden officials for their hospitality was unanimously passed.

After the necessary business was over, the members remained over an hour to discuss various topics of interest, and many prominent iris growers made short remarks. Discussion centered on iris varieties, on need of research in pest control, and on comparisons of new seedlings.

After lunch a tour of inspection of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden was made. A large collection of bearded iris was in bloom but interest centered on Dr. Reed's cultural experiments with Japanese iris and on his splendid collection of species.

At 2 o'clock the party proceeded by motor busses to the garden of Robert Wayman at Bayside, Long Island. Here in a small city garden was seen one of the largest iris collections in America. The plants were grouped in beds and borders so that the effect was one of a dazzling riot of color. Many fine novelties of the past few years attracted attention and gave the visitor a visual demonstration of the remarkable work of the present day French, German, English, and American iris breeders.

The next stop was at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer at Brookville. Here masses of iris were seen in nursery rows, and many other plants, including lilaes and azaleas, attracted attention. After tea the party proceeded to Glen Cove to the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt. All were delighted to see this beautiful and famous place with its long winding iris walk. Here irises were seen planted in masses for color effect backed by shrubs and trees. The varieties were for the most part well known old ones like *Pallida Dalmatica*, *Flavescens*, *Rhein Nixe*, *Juniata*, etc., but even those who knew these well marvelled at their beauty when grown in large masses of contrasting color. The party was scheduled to leave here at 6 o'clock but such was the attraction of this garden that many stayed well after 8 o'clock, thus making the day not only the most successful but also the longest of the meetings held by the Society.

## SCIENCE SERIES NO. I

### THE STATUS OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE IRIS BORER

*Macronoctua onusta Grote*

HARRY F. DIETZ

Iris root borer has been one of the most destructive pests of iris of various species and varieties in Indiana. The most serious damage that has been observed in Indiana has been in city gardens rather than in open field plantings where there is full sunlight and full play of winds. This is based on numerous inspections throughout the state, but whether such observations will hold in all cases we do not know. We have observed that the moths at egg laying time are negatively phototropic (that is they prefer to lay their eggs on heavy clumps that are partially shaded and protected from heavy winds by fences, shrubbery, buildings or trees). Likewise in observations since 1923 we have found that the moths seem to be most active during twilight and later in the evening or on cloudy days rather than in bright sunlight. On bright days they secrete themselves in shaded places. They are attracted to some extent to light as we have collected them on the screens of lighted houses situated in or near infested gardens.

The records for the emergence of the moths are as follows: September 11th to October 15th, in 1924; September 15th to November 3rd in 1925; September 10th (latest emergence not obtained due to constant rainy weather) in 1926; and September 28th to October 12th, in 1927 in both cage and field observations. About 50 per cent of pupae in cages did not emerge this fall (1927). A large percentage that did emerge in breeding cages were crippled evidently because of dryness. In the field crippled moths were seen. The weather during September and October was quite dry.

The eggs which *we presume* are all laid in the fall are quite small, are sculptured and vary in color from pale yellow to pale lavender. These eggs are laid in clusters in folds of iris leaves and sometimes even on other leaves in proximity to the iris. Williamson has found that they may be laid from the ground level up to a height of six inches. The dried outer leaves of the plant seem to be preferred to the green leaves in the center of the crown.

The hatching of the eggs in the spring seems to be entirely dependent on climatic conditions. In 1924 hatching did not begin

until May 10th. In 1925 hatching began on April 5th, in 1926 on May 5th and in 1927 on April 15th. The duration of the hatching period is variable, the greatest variability being during 1927 when newly hatched caterpillars were found as late as June 25th.

The young caterpillars on hatching wander over the foliage, chewing small circular holes here and there. These chewed areas take on a water soaked appearance. At least some of the caterpillars tunnel into the tissues of the leaves and act as leaf miners for a few days. It is not definitely determined whether all of them do this. The relation of the leaf mining habit to survival remains to be determined. Within as short a time as twenty-four hours some of the larvae find their way into the sheath like lower halves of the leaves. Here they spend from six to eight weeks finally working their way down into the rhizomes which they often reduce to mere shells by tunnelling. There is only one generation of caterpillars in Indiana in a year. Infestations of iris borer in Indiana have invariably been followed by infections of bacterial rot (*Bacillus carotovorus* L. R. Jones) which may often kill out the plants. Even though they may reduce the rhizomes to a shell the borers seldom completely kill out the plants.

The species and varieties attacked in Indiana based on definite records are as follows: *Pogoniris*, all species and varieties; *Iris pseudacorus*; *Iris versicolor*; *Iris siberica*; *Iris spuria*; *Iris tectorum* and *Iris Kaempferi* and various varieties of hybrids of the preceding species.

The localities from which this pest has been recorded in Indiana are Indianapolis, Bridgeport, Bluffton, LaFayette, Remington, Goshen, South Bend, Fort Wayne and Greenwood. Inspections have been made of large field plantings at Columbus, Evansville, Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Poneto. According to the definite locality records that we have the iris borer does not occur in the southern third of the state. This is probably not an accurate statement of fact. Very few iris fans live in southern Indiana as compared with the northern part of the state. Probably not enough garden inspections have been made or the infestations are extremely light in the field plantings. It may be that parasites are holding the pest in check in the southern third of the state. In connection with the difference in the intensity of infestation even within a comparatively small distance we have very careful observations at Bluffton and Poneto. In the sheltered, partly shaded gardens in

Bluffton infestations were unusually heavy during 1927. At Poneto, which is eight miles south of Bluffton, there is a three-acre field planting of iris fully exposed to the sweep of the winds. We have never found more than half a dozen borers in this planting at any time and this year none were found in spite of conditions at Bluffton. About three miles south and east of Bluffton in a big marsh well protected by heavy woods, *Iris versicolor* is very abundant. Careful examination of this area failed to show any borer present.

A large number of measures have been suggested for the control of iris borer. One of the most common is the cultural control measure of garden sanitation. This means removing all dead foliage, tree leaves and other debris from around the plants both in the very late fall and very early spring. The basis for this measure is that most of the eggs laid by the moths on the preferred dried outer leaves of the plants will be removed. In actual practice this measure has proved only partially effective and by itself cannot be relied on to prevent serious injury. Likewise this method is very tedious in large ornamental plantings since it must be done by hand. Raking, no matter how thoroughly done, does not remove the dead leaves that are still fastened to the rhizomes.

Burning over iris plantings in the very late fall after the middle of November has been suggested by several growers in Ohio. I have been unable to induce any Indiana growers to take the risk of injuring the plants that this method involves. The fire must be hot enough to consume the dead and withering iris leaves and fast enough to do no injury to the rhizomes. It must be borne in mind that iris rhizomes usually lie at the surface of the ground and that injury to rhizomes is apt to be followed by fungous or bacterial infection.

Some growers have tried shearing off all the foliage of the plants in the fall and raking it off and burning it. This method is now under observation, both as to its effectiveness in borer control and its after effect on plants so treated.

In 1924 and 1925 spraying the foliage in the early spring was tried. This method of control is based on the observed feeding habits of the newly hatched caterpillars. If the foliage is kept covered with a poison the larvae in wandering around and chewing here and there will obtain sufficient poison to kill them. Iris foliage is very difficult to cover properly with a spray. First, because it

has a very slick surface to which liquids do not adhere and, secondly, it stands erect. The following mixture was used:

Arsenate of Lead .....	1 ounce
Fish Oil Soap .....	1 “
Water .....	1 gallon

The soap was chipped finely and dissolved in a small quantity of hot water. Cold water was then added to make up the one gallon and the arsenate of lead mixed into a thin paste added to this. This spray mixture must be kept thoroughly agitated at all times. As much pressure as possible should be maintained when this material is being applied, because the finer the spray the better it adheres to the foliage. In experimental work very little damage was done. When this method was tried on large plantings it was found that if an excess of spray was applied, such an excess would collect in quantity in the flower and leaf sheaths and do serious damage. Therefore great care must be taken to apply just enough spray with sufficient pressure to cover the foliage without an excess. The time of application will depend on the season. As soon as growth begins and until the eggs of the borer have hatched the foliage must be kept covered with spray. By the proper timing of the spray three or four applications at intervals of a week should be sufficient. During 1924 and 1925 spraying gave between 90 and 95 per cent. control.

In small gardens clipping off and destroying the fans of foliage showing chewing of the edges of the youngest or center leaves gives good control but is very laborious. If the borer has been eliminated no chewing injury will be found on the edges of subsequent growth.

Where iris is reset every second year and where transplanting is done immediately following the blooming season little damage by borer occurs and there is seldom any concentration of the pest. Right after blooming the caterpillars are still small and rather high in the foliage. All plants should be carried to some central point and the leaves and debris should be destroyed by burning or by burying under at least six inches of firmly packed soil.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the only practical control of iris borer in ornamental plantings lies either in spraying or in some cultural method that does not result in injury to the plants and at the same time is not too laborious.

Just how effective parasites are in the control of iris borer is not definitely known. Two parasites have been reared from cater-

pillars collected at Indianapolis. These are *Apanteles militaris* Walsh and *Amblyteles jucundus* Brulle. Both are hymenoptera belonging to the superfamily Ichneumonoidea. Both are recorded as parasites of the army worm *Cirphis* (*Leucania*—*Heliothila*) *unipuncta*.

*Apanteles militaris* is a small blackish parasite about two to three mm. long and individually inconspicuous. However, since a large number hatch from a single worm this species ought to be quite effective. The adult female *Apanteles* lays her eggs directly into the body of the caterpillar. These eggs hatch into grubs which feed on the vital organs of the caterpillar. These grubs become full grown just before the caterpillar is ready to transform into the pupal stage. Then these grubs bore through the body wall of the caterpillar and spin elliptical silken cocoons. These whitish cocoons which are tinged with brown are massed in the tunnels of the borer beside or near the shriveled remains of the victim.

*Amblyteles jucundus* is much larger and more conspicuous than *Apanteles*. It measures between eleven and fourteen mm. in length. It is deep reddish brown to blackish in general color with the second segment of the abdomen yellowish and with the third, fourth and sixth segments banded with white. To the layman it resembles a small wasp. At just what stage in the life cycle of the borer it is attacked by the adult *Amblyteles* is not known. How many eggs are laid by a single parasite on each caterpillar has not yet been determined. It is presumed, however, that the borers are attacked after they are quite large and that only a single egg is laid on each caterpillar. If this presumption is correct then the caterpillar is not prevented from changing to a pupa and at least part of the development of the *Amblyteles* grub takes place in the pupa of the borer. It is from the root borer pupa that the adult parasite emerges through a large hole that it tears in the anterior end of its victim.

According to Mr. S. A. Rohrer, of the U. S. National Museum, these are the only parasites so far recorded as bred from iris borer.

Iris borer belongs to the Family Noctuidae which includes the cutworms and army worms. It would not be surprising if a number of other parasites, known to attack cutworms and armyworms, were sooner or later bred from iris borer. It is possible that in areas where iris borer has been found only occasionally it is held in check by some of these natural enemies. However, actual proof of this is as yet lacking.



## THE IRIS BORER

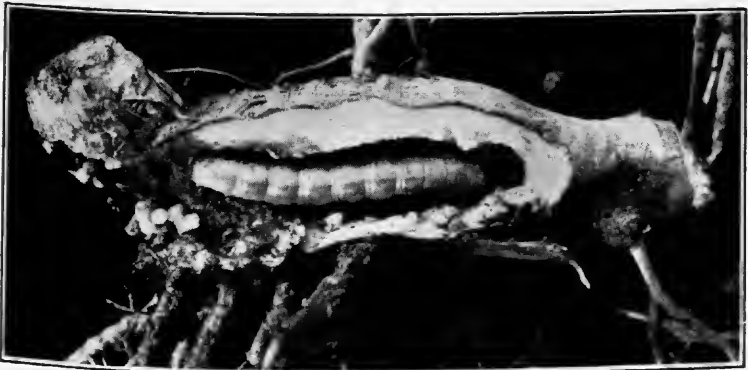
(Re-Tid-Bits item in A. I. S. Bulletin 25)

J. MARION SHULL

I wonder if Mrs. Black's item on iris borer in Bulletin 25 may not do more harm than good. Doubtless to some there is a psychological satisfaction in doing something to remedy a situation whether that something has any bearing on the matter or not, and possibly bordeaux and soap water used in moderation might be as innocuous as the bread pills that satisfy the patient till such time as the physician can come at a satisfactory diagnosis.

Bordeaux, for some things a satisfactory and safe fungicide, can hardly be relied upon to do much destruction in the insect world; and while soap in proper strength is recognized as effective against such tender bodied creatures as the aphids, if they can be induced or forced to bathe in it, it does not seem likely to provide any great discouragement to the iris borer.

The writer is not an entomologist but he has been at some trouble to make himself familiar with most of the stages through which the borer passes. Here at Washington some of us are quite convinced that there must be at least some emergence and laying of eggs in the spring, though the entomologists have not yet admitted it and positive proof remains yet to be shown in support of our convictions, but circumstantial evidence warrants confident expectation that proof will presently be forthcoming.



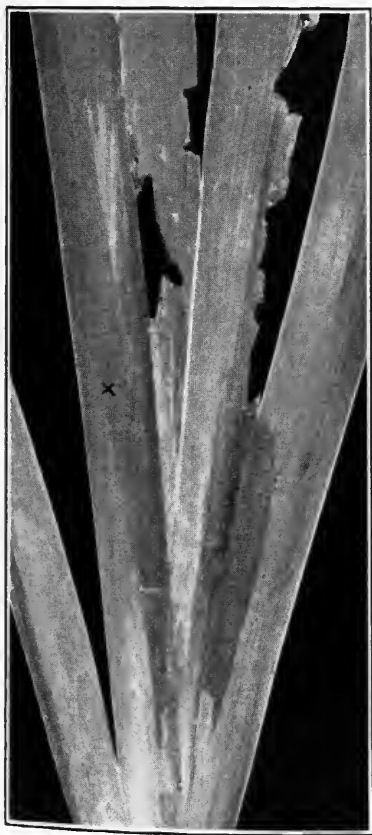
Iris borer nearly full grown and shortly before leaving the rhizome to enter the underlying soil for pupation. Taken August 26, 1927. In this case the borer entered beside the flowering stem no doubt destroying the lateral bud that should have made the increase for the next season. Natural size.

As the borer must spend weeks in the leafage before it attains the necessary size and maturity for entering the rhizome, and by that time is anything but microscopic, there is no excuse for anyone overlooking its presence or absence in rhizomes at the usual time of planting or resetting, provided the earth is either shaken off or the rhizome is washed. First, it necessarily eats its way into the rhizome from without, leaving a sizable tunnel, and while still actively eating, fresh frass must be extruded and is sufficiently in evidence to leave no doubt. Thus with a rhizome freed from earth, and especially if washed, there can be no excuse for not detecting them if present.

The real danger lies not in those beds that are taken up and reset but in the plantings that remain undisturbed for two, three, or even more years. Here, unless the gardener has become familiar with borer evidence and keeps a sharp eye out for them while in the foliage, where as a matter of fact little real harm is done, considerable damage may result when later they have sought the rich stores of the rhizome for the final fattening before entering the ground for pupation.

A poison spray is not effective against the borer simply because its feeding is done under shelter within or between the leaves where the poison can not reach. Their presence in the foliage is most readily proclaimed by ragged leaf edges in the earlier stages and by apparent water-soaked areas as the larva becomes larger and more voracious. Avoidance of damage must depend largely upon learning to spot them during this stage of their existence. Once they have entered the rhizome the damage has been done since it is not unusual for the main or terminal bud to lie within their orbit and be devoured on the way so that no bloom will be produced the following season. They can still be destroyed at this stage by using a penknife or a stiff wire thrust into the tunnel. While this will not repair the damage already done it is still worth while by way of reducing the crop of borers for the next year.

When duly fattened on the best ten-dollar rhizome in the garden the borer proceeds a short distance into the soil below, there to undergo the mysterious transformation from voracious crawling thing to frail and food-eschewing thing of wings. In this, the pupal stage, it may be turned up from beneath the rhizomes in the latter half of summer, or in early autumn, a bright brown chrysalis about an inch in length, but this is so fragile that the merest touch of spading fork



or pressure from clods is sufficient to end its career, so that probably very few if any escape at this time when soil is being prepared for replanting.

It is of little moment for the gardener to be able to recognize the full fledged moth for it is a thing of the dark night, drab in aspect, apparently helpless and seemingly dead under the influence of even half light, but capable of sufficient revival as the writer found when he carried one of these 'possuming' moths from home to the office in a dark box, there to pose before his camera. A few minutes in the light, however, reduced it again to helplessness, leaving the camera man no need for the usual injunction to hold still or a request to look pleasant.

The eggs are minute as such things go, but not exactly microscopic, being about one-fiftieth of an inch across, somewhat flattened or lens-shaped and with milled effect on the edge. Apparently no great effort is made to conceal them but the shell is rather resistant so that it may be questioned whether any chemical spray could be applied that would destroy the eggs without injury to the iris rhizomes. Heat of course would destroy them, hence the efficiency of burning over the iris plantings after the eggs have been deposited—but

Iris borer in leaf fan indicated by ragged edges of leaves and by apparent water-soaked areas. X marks the point of actual presence of borer at time photo was taken and the whitish scar lower down is thought to be the point at which entrance was first made. The ragged edges are carried up higher as the result of leaf growth and are often the first sign to catch the eye. This stage is not momentary but lasts probably from five to seven weeks and offers the best opportunity for detection and destruction, but the borer can not be reached with poison sprays.

the burning has to be done with care if it is to addle the eggs and yet not damage the plants. Successfully done this would take care of the eggs laid in the late fall but if we are right in assuming that there is also some emergence and laying of eggs in the spring then we should still have some trouble with borers though presumably in lessened numbers.

In any case the most effective control in gardens will lie in the ability to recognize the pest while still in the foliage, where it necessarily remains for weeks, but where it is absolutely proof against bordeaux and soap even if these were effective under ordinary circumstances.

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## REPORT ON IRIS INSECT STUDIES 1927

The work on Iris Insects was begun in June 1927 at the suggestion of Mrs. W. H. Peckham and has been continued throughout the summer.

The principal insects observed were the Iris Borer (*Macronoctua onusta*), the Verbena Bud Moth (*Olethreutes hebesana*) and two small flies (*Euxesta notata* and *Eumerus strigatus*, the Narcissus bulb fly) all of which were exceedingly abundant in the vicinity of Ithaca, N. Y., this past season.

*Iris Borer*—Larvae of this insect were collected in Ithaca. Life history work consisting of finding out the length of the larval period, the time, place and length of pupal period, the time of emergence of the adults, and the place of oviposition were all observed and studied. It was found that in this state (New York) the insect winters over in an egg stage. The eggs are laid in the folds of the drying leaves and on the small stems in the crown of the plant in October. Photographs were taken to show the various stages studied.

*Bud Moth*—An extremely heavy infestation of this insect was found not only in domesticated iris but also in wild iris along the streams around Ithaca. The larvae were first found feeding inside the seed pods early in June. Three and in some cases four generations inhabited this portion of the plant during the summer. The fifth and sometimes the fourth, in the case of domesticated garden plants, migrated to the base of the plant and deposited eggs near the base. The larvae hatched and began working in the folded leaves. In this case the larvae winter over in the dried folded leaf.

while in wild iris it was found that the larvae hollowed out several seeds and fastening them together spent the winter there within the open pod. Photographs were also obtained of the various stages of this insect that were studied.

*Flies*—The two species mentioned above were reared from iris rhizomes and studied to a slight extent.

In 1928 the life history studies will be completed and work begun on control measures.

Respectfully submitted,  
DONALD F. RIES

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## REPORT OF QUESTIONNAIRE

On October 20th a questionnaire was sent to all the members of the Society. Two hundred and forty-five replies were received to it, many of which were of great value. The following is a summary of the reports:

Q. 1. What features do you like best in the Bulletin? 107 replies.

The ones mentioned most were the following: Descriptions of New Varieties; Tid-Bits; Reports on new Irises and Visits to Gardens; Articles on Breeding; Symposium; Ratings; Check List.

Q. 2. Do you want more (a) Elementary articles? (37 answers); (b) Historical articles (65 answers); (c) Advanced garden advice (155 answers); (d) Technical articles (79 answers). Total answers, 336.

Q. 3. What special activities should you like to see the Society assume for 1928? 88 replies.

The ones mentioned most were the following: Place the oldest flower of history at the top where it belongs; Symposium; Test Gardens according to Climate; Descriptions, Ratings of Novelties and Information; Ratings alphabetically; Iris Shows; Straighten out Beardless, Japs and Dwarfs.

Q. 4. Do you want to help with an Iris Show in your community in 1928? 108 answered "yes."

Q. 5. How many varieties do you grow? 223 replies.

Three members reported growing less than 25; 77 members reported growing from 25 to 100; 110 members reported growing from 100 to 300; 33 members reported growing over 300.

Q. 6. How many of these are modern (since 1900), and how many of these are novelties (since 1920)?

Most of the reports indicate about 80 per cent. of the varieties grown were modern varieties originated between 1900 and 1920; about 5 per cent. are novelties originated since 1920. From these replies it is evident that practically all the old varieties originated before 1900 have been dropped from cultivation, but answers to question 8 indicate popular varieties like Princess Beatrice, Mme. Chereau, Fairy, Flavescens, Florentina, etc., are still being grown by many people.

Q. 8. What are your dozen or twenty-five favorites (a) Among old varieties, (b) Among modern varieties, (c) Among novelties?

One hundred and sixty-two members voted on No. 8 and of this number 148 persons voted on 65 varieties under (a); 162 persons voted on 188 varieties under (b) and 130 persons voted on 215 varieties under (c).

It can be seen that this is a much larger report than the Society has ever received before, and the results are of such interest that we publish even the varieties that received but one vote.

#### "A" OLD VARIETIES (BEFORE 1900)

Pallida Dalmatica ...	76	Purple King .....	7	<i>cengiatti</i> .....	1
Princess Beatrice ...	62	<i>albicans</i> .....	6	Clio .....	1
Florentina .....	61	<i>germanica</i> .....	6	Cornuault .....	1
Mme. Chereau .....	49	<i>trojana</i> .....	6	Crepuscle .....	1
Kochi .....	47	Darius .....	5	<i>cypriana</i> .....	1
Queen of May .....	45	Odoratissima .....	5	Dorothea .....	1
Jacquiana .....	38	Princess Victoria		Fontarbie .....	1
Aurea .....	32	Louise .....	5	Gracchus .....	1
Flavescens .....	28	Victorine .....	5	Jeanne d'Arc .....	1
Perfection .....	21	Mrs. Neubronner ..	4	<i>kashmiriana</i> .....	1
Amas .....	17	Maori King .....	4	Lord Grey .....	1
Celeste .....	16	Othello .....	4	Loute .....	1
Albert Victor .....	15	Thorbeck .....	3	Mandraliscae .....	1
Arnols .....	12	Cordelia .....	2	<i>mesopotamica</i> .....	1
Her Majesty .....	12	Mary Minanelle ..	2	Mme. Pacquette .....	1
Violacea Grandiflora ..	12	Mrs. Reuthe .....	2	Odoratissima .....	1
Crimson King .....	11	Tineae .....	2	Oporto .....	1
Dr. Bernice .....	11	Hebe .....	2	Ossian .....	1
Innocenza .....	11	Australis .....	1	Princess Royal .....	1
Mrs. H. Darwin .....	8	Bronze Beauty .....	1	Reticulata Alba .....	1
Kharpur .....	7	Buriensis .....	1	Violet Queen .....	1

#### "B" MODERN VARIETIES (1900 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE)

Ambassadeur .....	111	La Neige .....	13	Ambigu .....	4
Souv. Mme. Gaudichau ..	83	Eldorado .....	12	Athene .....	4
Asia .....	76	Kashmir White .....	12	Blue Jay .....	4
Isoline .....	76	Ma Mie .....	12	Brandywine .....	4
Ballerine .....	72	Monsignor .....	12	Mary Orth .....	4
Lent A. Williamson .....	70	Sherwin Wright .....	11	Nine Wells .....	4
Queen Caterina .....	68	Mme. Cheri .....	11	Rheingauperl .....	4
Alcazar .....	60	Dalila .....	11	Rheintranbe .....	4
Shekinah .....	46	Mme. Chobaut .....	11	Rose Unique .....	4
Mother of Pearl .....	46	Aurora .....	10	Wyomissing .....	4
Quaker Lady .....	42	Corrida .....	9	Anne Leslie .....	3
Seminole .....	40	Georgia .....	9	Cecile Minturn .....	3
Dream .....	39	Nancy Orne .....	9	Dejazet .....	3
Lord of June .....	39	Zwanenberg .....	9	Dimity .....	3
Rhein Nixe .....	39	Bluet .....	8	Lady Byng .....	3
Opera .....	37	Flammenschwert .....	8	Mady Carriere .....	3
Magnifica .....	36	Her Majesty .....	8	Pauline .....	3
Fairy .....	34	Parc de Neuilly .....	8	Perfection .....	3
Crusader .....	33	Zua .....	8	Roseway .....	3
Mme. Durand .....	29	Caprice .....	7	Sindjkha .....	3
Mlle. Schwartz .....	29	Loreley .....	7	Yvonne Pelletier .....	3
B. Y. Morrison .....	28	Miranda .....	7	Cretonne .....	3
Archeveque .....	27	Neptune .....	7	Dalmarius .....	3
Iris King .....	27	White Queen .....	7	Dawn .....	3
Afterglow .....	26	Avalon .....	6	E. L. Crandall .....	3
Lohengrin .....	25	Black Prince .....	6	Halo .....	3
Ochracea .....	25	Camelot .....	6	Jeanne d'Arc .....	3
Edouard Michel .....	24	Cluny .....	6	Lady Lilford .....	3
Leverrier .....	23	E. H. Jenkins .....	6	Marsh Marigold .....	3
Lady Foster .....	20	Fro .....	6	Mithras .....	3
Prospero .....	20	Mt. Penn .....	6	Mme. Claude Monet ..	3
Anna Farr .....	19	Oriflamme .....	6	Mme. de Sevigne .....	3
Medrano .....	17	Valery Mayet .....	6	Mons. Brun .....	3
Sweet Lavender .....	17	Chester J. Hunt .....	5	Nibelungen .....	3
Ann Page .....	16	Col. Candelot .....	5	Princess Osra .....	3
Junata .....	16	Mrs. A. Gray .....	5	Richard II .....	3
Prosper Laugier .....	16	Parisiana .....	5	Sherbert .....	3
Dominion .....	14	Phyllis Bliss .....	5	Tamerlane .....	1
White Knight .....	14	Pocahontas .....	5	Troost .....	1

# "B" MODERN VARIETIES (1900 TO 1920 INCLUSIVE)

Windham .....	2	Gold Crest .....	1	Princess Royal	
Antonlo .....	1	Grevin .....	1	(Smith) .....	1
Argynnis .....	1	Helge .....	1	Queen Flavia .....	1
Arsace .....	1	Ingeborg .....	1	Queen Alexandra .....	1
Belcolor .....	1	James Boyd .....	1	Red Cloud .....	1
Beryl .....	1	J. B. Dumas .....	1	Red Ridinghood .....	1
Blue Lagoon .....	1	King Christian .....	1	Renée Denis .....	1
Carthusian .....	1	La Beaute .....	1	Rodney .....	1
Cavalier .....	1	Lord Lambourne .....	1	Sherbet II .....	1
Claud Monet .....	1	Mandelay .....	1	Silverado .....	1
Commodore .....	1	Menetrier .....	1	Stanley H. White .....	1
Don Carlos .....	1	Mercedes .....	1	Susan Autissier .....	1
Dora Longdon .....	1	Merlin .....	1	Swatara .....	1
Du Guesclin .....	1	Minnehaha .....	1	Taffeta .....	1
Dusky Maid .....	1	Mme. Bouillet .....	1	Thelma Perry .....	1
Empire .....	1	M. Cornuault .....	1	Tineae .....	1
Empress .....	1	Moonstone .....	1	Titus .....	1
Erich .....	1	Mrs. Tinley .....	1	Toreador .....	1
Etta .....	1	Mrs. Walter Brewster .....	1	Trilanon .....	1
Fuerstin Lonyay .....	1	Navajo .....	1	Veloute .....	1
Gajus .....	1	Nuee d'Orage .....	1	Viola .....	1
Garnet .....	1	Olympus .....	1	Whim .....	1
Gertrude .....	1	Petit Vitry .....	1	W. J. Fryer .....	1
		Powhatan .....	1		

# "C" NOVELTIES (1921 OR LATER)

(Approximate dates only as the distribution of certain varieties has been very slow.)

Morning Splendor .....	39	Beau Ideal .....	4	Elsinore .....	2
Aphrodite .....	30	Caroline E. Stringer .....	4	Esplendida .....	2
Cardinal .....	27	Damozel .....	4	Folkway .....	2
Mildred Presby .....	27	Duke of Bedford .....	4	Glamour .....	2
Susan Bliss .....	27	Duke of York .....	4	Golden Promise .....	2
Bruno .....	23	Gaviota .....	4	Harriet Presby .....	2
Tenebrae .....	23	Jean Chevreau .....	4	Hermione .....	2
Santa Barbara .....	21	King Karl .....	4	Horizon .....	2
Pioneer .....	18	Lona .....	4	Impressario .....	2
Germaine Perthuis .....	16	Mary Barnett .....	4	King Tut .....	2
Souv. de Loetitia .....		Mme. Cecil Bouscant .....	4	Los Angeles .....	2
Michaud .....	15	Purissima .....	4	Loudoun .....	2
Mary Gibson .....	12	Sequola .....	4	Maori Princess .....	2
San Gabriel .....	12	Simone Wassierie .....	4	Mme. Abel Chatenay .....	2
Conquistador .....	10	Tropic Seas .....	4	Mrs. H. Matson .....	2
Gold Imperial .....	10	Argynnis .....	3	Mrs. Valery West .....	2
Robt. Wallace .....	10	Chalice .....	3	Nebraska .....	2
Wm. Mohr .....	10	Coppersmith .....	3	Peerless .....	2
Cecile Minturn .....	9	Glowing Embers .....	3	Phryne .....	2
Steepway .....	9	Grace Sturtevant .....	3	Prince Lohengrin .....	2
Majestic .....	8	Harmony .....	3	Rajput .....	2
Amber .....	8	Louis Bel .....	3	Ramona .....	2
Swazi .....	8	Mauna Loa .....	3	Reverie .....	2
Citronella .....	8	Midwest .....	3	Romola .....	2
George J. Tribolet .....	8	Mme. Cayeux .....	3	Rosado .....	2
True Charm .....	8	Mrs. Marion Cran .....	3	Salonique .....	2
Imperator .....	7	Ophelia .....	3	Sensation .....	2
Jubilee .....	7	Peau Rouge .....	3	Silver Ribbon .....	2
Arlington .....	6	Primrose .....	3	Sir Michael .....	2
Valencia .....	6	Romola .....	3	Soplironia .....	2
Chasseur .....	6	Rose Madder .....	3	Van Cleve .....	2
Freda Mohr .....	6	Yellow Moon .....	3	Vesper Gold .....	2
Geo. Yeld .....	6	Aksarben .....	2	Alabaster .....	1
Leonato .....	6	Aliquippa .....	2	Allure .....	1
Micheline Charraire .....	6	Argentina .....	2	Amerind .....	1
Moa .....	6	Aurelle .....	2	Amesia .....	1
Taj Mahal .....	6	Belisaire .....	2	Antonio .....	1
Wild Rose .....	6	Belladonna .....	2	Ariadne .....	1
Autumn King .....	5	Cacique .....	2	Arlette .....	1
Julia Marlowe .....	5	Candlelight .....	2	Arlington .....	1
Prospero .....	5	Carmelo .....	2	Asphodel .....	1
San Francisco .....	5	Day Dream .....	2	Autumn Queen .....	1
Titan .....	5	Dolly Madison .....	2	Azyade .....	1
Wedgewood .....	5	Dusk .....	2	Baldwin .....	1
Virginia Moore .....	5	Eglamour .....	2	Cameo .....	1
Yolande .....	5	Edith Cavell .....	2	Canopus .....	1
Allies .....	4	El Capitan .....	2	Carcanet .....	1

# "C" NOVELTIES (1921 OR LATER)

(Approximate dates only as the distribution of certain varieties  
has been very slow.)

Chartier .....	1	Ingres .....	1	Olive Murrell .....	1
Chatelet .....	1	Isaure .....	1	Palemone .....	1
Claridad .....	1	Ishtar .....	1	Pantagruel .....	1
Collas .....	1	Jacqueline Guillot ..	1	Perladonna .....	1
Corona .....	1	J. J. Dean .....	1	Prairie Gold .....	1
Coronado .....	1	Kalos .....	1	Prof. A. Seeliger ..	1
Cretan .....	1	Karen .....	1	Proteus .....	1
Crimson Glow .....	1	Kingfisher's Blue ..	1	Rachel Fox .....	1
Dionysa .....	1	L'Aiglon .....	1	Rameldo .....	1
Distinction .....	1	Labor .....	1	Rialgar .....	1
Eclair .....	1	Lady Byng .....	1	Rosedale .....	1
Eden Philpott .....	1	Lady Lillian .....	1	Rota .....	1
Elberon .....	1	Lady Sackville .....	1	Rubyd .....	1
Elinor Blossom .....	1	Le Grand Ferre .....	1	Shylock .....	1
Evadne .....	1	Lodestar .....	1	Snow White .....	1
Fedora .....	1	Lycaena .....	1	Soledad .....	1
Fisines .....	1	Magnificent .....	1	Solferino .....	1
Flaring Sand .....	1	Manuelita .....	1	Sparta .....	1
Forsete .....	1	Marian Mohr .....	1	Thais .....	1
Fortune .....	1	Marjorie Tinley .....	1	Tintallion .....	1
Fragonard .....	1	Mary Williamson ..	1	Turquoise Cup .....	1
French Gray .....	1	Melrose .....	1	Undine .....	1
Gabrielle .....	1	Midgard .....	1	Valkyrie .....	1
Gargantua .....	1	Miss Ellis .....	1	Virginia Hale .....	1
Ganna .....	1	Mme. Henry Cayeux ..	1	Wild Rose .....	1
Gen. MacPherson ..	1	Moliere .....	1	Yellow Hammer ..	1
Genghis Khan .....	1	Mrs. Culbertson .....	1	Yellow Stone .....	1
Golden Glory .....	1	Mrs. H. F. Bowles ..	1	Zada .....	1
Gray Dawn .....	1	Mrs. Perry .....	1	Zelios .....	1
Hippolyta .....	1	Mrs. Robt. Emmet ..	1	Zulu .....	1
His Eminence .....	1	Odoroloc .....	1		

## MISCELLANEOUS VOTES

<i>Dwarf Bearded</i>		<i>Spuria</i>		<i>hoogiana</i> .....	1
Bluebeard .....	1	Lord Wolsey .....	1	<i>japonica</i> .....	1
Cyanea .....	1	Monnieri .....	1	<i>pseudacorus</i> .....	2
Florida .....	1	Monspur .....	1	<i>susiana</i> .....	1
Stellatae .....	3	Ochroleuca alba ..	1	<i>versicolor</i> .....	2
		<i>spuria</i> .....	2	<i>acattii</i> .....	2
<i>Siberian</i>		<i>Beardless</i>		<i>Crested Iris</i>	
Emperor .....	2	Dorothy K.		<i>cristata</i> .....	1
Lactea .....	1	Williamson .....	3	<i>gracilipes</i> .....	2
Perry's Blue .....	3	<i>foliosa</i> .....	1	<i>tectorum</i> .....	2
Skylark .....	1	<i>forresti</i> .....	1	<i>tectorum album</i> ..	2
Snow Queen .....	4	<i>fulva</i> .....	1		

Q. 9. What in your opinion are the outstanding new things of the past five years or so?

Eighty-nine persons answered this question, mentioning 172 varieties.

Morning Splendor ..	29	Swazi .....	6	Peerless .....	4
Souv. de Loetitia ..		Tenebrae .....	6	Robt. W. Wallace ..	4
Michael .....	18	Freda Mohr .....	5	San Gabriel .....	4
Wm. Mohr .....	18	Grace Sturtevant ..	5	Sir Michael .....	4
Aphrodite .....	17	Majestic .....	5	Susan Bliss .....	3
Germaine Perthuis ..	13	Mme. Cecile Bouscant	5	Aliquippa .....	3
Cardinal .....	11	Moa .....	5	Candlelight .....	3
Mary Gibson .....	10	Purissima .....	5	Conquistador .....	3
Pioneer .....	10	Amber .....	4	Geo. Yeld .....	3
Bruno .....	9	Argynnis .....	4	Louis Bel .....	3
Michelin Charriere ..	9	Arlington .....	4	Mary Barnett .....	3
Santa Barbara .....	9	Autumn King .....	4	Mrs. Valerie West ..	3
Asia .....	8	Gold Imperial .....	4	Prairie Gold .....	3
Moonlight .....	7	Julilee .....	4	Romola .....	3
Mildred Presby .....	7	Leonata .....	4	San Francisco .....	3
Geo. J. Tribolet .....	6	Mother of Pearl .....	4	Yolande .....	3



The following had 2 votes:

Ariel	Julia Marlowe	Sensation
Autumn Queen	Mauna Loa	Sequoia
Beau Ideal	Medrano	Sophronia
Caroline E. Stringer	Mme. Durand	Steepway
Citronella	Odoroloc	Taj Mahal
Gaviota	Primrose	Valencia
Glowing Embers	Rajput	Van Cleve
Impressario	Ramona	Wedgewood
Jacquiline Guillot	Red Wing	W. R. Dykes

The following had 1 vote:

Alabaster	El Capitan	Mrs. Cuthbertson
Allies	Elinor Blossom	Mrs. Marion Cran
Amerind	Fismes	Mrs. Robert Emmet
Ann Page	Forsete	Nebraska
Apache	Gabrielle	Oberon
Ariette	Glamour	Olympus
Asphodel	Kalos	Omaha
Azulado	King Karl	Ophelia
Azyade	King Tut	Peau Rouge
Baldwin	Lady Byng	Perladonna
Boldaire	Le Grand Ferre	Phyrne
Cacique	Leonardo	Prince Charming
Chalice	Lona	Rialgar
Chartier	Lord Lamblourne	Rosado
Chatelet	Los Angeles	Simone Waissiere
Coppersmith	Loudoun	Solferino
Damozel	Maori Princess	Theseus
Distinction	Mauchard	Tropic Seas
Dolly Madison	Mestor	True Charm
Duchess Sarah	Mme. Cheri	Twilight
Duke of Bedford	Mount Royal	Virginia Hale

Q. 10. Have you trouble with (a) Rot: Out of 202 replies, 64 persons answering "no," the 138 persons answering "yes" are divided as follows: unqualified "yes," 47; very little, 61; some, 30; total 138. (b) Borer: persons answering "no," 111; unqualified "yes," 30; very few, 33; some, 18; total 192.

The following remarks were added to these votes: (1) that rot had been diminished or conquered (a) by dry situation; (b) exposing to sun; (c) stopping the use of manure; (d) raising beds 3 or 4 inches; (e) use of gypsum; (f) use of permanganate of potash; two members reported leaf spot worse than rot; (2) that the borer moths do not like to fly in breezy places and therefore no borers are found in these exposed situations. One member reported verberna bud moth as troublesome.

Q. 11. Will you open your garden to our members in 1928? One hundred and sixty-seven replied that they would, and a list of them will be published in the membership list.

Q. 12. Do you buy Iris from dealers advertising in our Bulletins and do you find these dealers thoroughly reliable? One hundred and seventy members said that they did; 158 said that the dealers had been found thoroughly reliable and six members mentioned trouble in varieties not being true to name or roots being small.

Q. 13. Are you a member of any other flower society? Out of 210 replies 52 answered that they were not members of any other society. Of the ones reporting that they did belong to other societies 56 were members of the American Peony Society; 48 were members of the American Rose Society; 35 were members of the American Gladiolus Society; 17 were members of the American Dahlia Society; 32 mentioned belonging to Garden Clubs.

Over fifty other societies were mentioned. Among them of special interest were the Commercial Peony and Iris Growers' Association, 7 members; Columbus Iris Society, 1 member; California Iris Society, 2 members; English Iris Society, 4 members; Canadian Peony and Iris Society, 1 member; Mid Western Peony and Iris Society, 1 member; Northwestern Peony and Iris Society, 2 members.

Q. 14. Will you help the Society grow by making an effort to obtain at least one new member in 1928? One hundred and forty-two promised that they would.

Q. 15. Have you any other suggestions? There were not many replies to this question but among them were several suggestions of value, which will be taken up by the Board of Directors and reported on later.

The officers feel that the results of this first questionnaire have very well warranted the expense of publication and compilation, and it is their intention to make a questionnaire of this general character a yearly occurrence in order that they may keep in closer touch with the membership, and to have before them constantly any criticisms or suggestions for the members. Any suggestions as to questions to be asked on the questionnaire to be sent out next October will be welcomed.

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## REPORT OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COMMITTEE, 1927

It is rather difficult to make reports upon the progress of the Bibliography, not because there has been no progress, but because the procedure has been so much in the same line that the reports tend to become monotonous. During the last year we have concentrated our efforts upon the section devoted to "Serial Publications." One portion of this section is devoted to "Catalogues." To obtain the necessary information a form-letter in the nature of a questionnaire was concocted and about nineteen hundred of these letters have been sent out to firms that may have published at some time an iris catalogue or list. These letters have gone to countries all over the world, replies being received from Poland, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, England, Sweden, Holland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, China, Mexico, Switzerland, Canada, Japan and practically every state in the Union. Catalogues have been received also from these same sources and are a great help in the work being done upon the new Check List. The pleasant and friendly response from all the different nationalities and the eagerness to aid have been most refreshing to the poor jaded bibliographer. The greatest difficulty encountered has been to find the names and addresses of firms likely to list irises. Mr. Alfred M. S. Pridham, of Cornell University, has been absolutely invaluable to us in this line, as an enormous list of more than thirty-five hundred names compiled by him from catalogues in the Cornell library has been put at my disposal. We have additional lists col-

lected from advertisements in periodicals of about two hundred names which we expect to address shortly. Among the replies interesting information has been received as to the length of time some firms have been in business—over two hundred years seemed quite casual to one firm!—as to whether there was a demand for irises in their particular location—if they thought of going in for irises in the near future—etc. The generous response in help through sending the names of other firms and in forwarding our letters has been amazing. I wish to express here my appreciation of all assistance received during the year from Mrs. L. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. Theodore I. Coe, Mr. B. Y. Morrison and Mr. Wister and in relation to the catalogues from the following: Mr. A. R. Bide, of Alma Nurseries, Farnham, England; Mr. Alfred Dawkins, England; Mr. J. T. Dunn, of Trumps, Ltd., Barnstaple, England; The Editors of the Gardeners' Chronicle, London; The Fancher Creek Nurseries, Fresno, California; Mr. George A. Green, Dominion Secretary of the New Zealand Association of Nurserymen; Mr. M. H. Harmer, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. R. N. Johnson, Monrovia, California; Mr. C. B. Lewis, Portland, Ore.; Mr. Otto Mann, Leipzig, Germany; Mrs. Olive Murrell, of The Orpington Nurseries, England; Messrs. G. H. Plant & Co., Chester, England; Mr. J. W. Robinson, Cash Nurseries, Sebastopol, Calif.; Mr. Friedrich Repenning, Kiel, Germany; Mr. Henry Schnitzpahn, Dunellen, N. J.; The Sunshine State Nursery, Yankton, S. D.; The Spalding Bulb Co., Lincolnshire, England; Messrs. Sprijt & Co., Utrecht, Holland; Mr. H. B. Tillotson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Messrs. Vorburger & Offenhauer, of Meldorf, Germany; Messrs. Vallérard Frères, Asnières, France; Messrs. Ralph M. Ward & Co., New York City; Messrs. Edward Webb & Sons, Stourbridge, England; Mr. A. Williamson, The Harrison Nursery, York, Nebraska, and Mr. Anton C. Zolauch, Lompoc, California.

ETHEL ANSON S. PECKHAM,  
*Chairman*

# 1927 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by ETHEL ANSON S. PECKHAM

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- (White Irises) **Iris Border.** *Canad. Hort.* 50: 208. Sep., 1927.
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## IMPRESSION AND COMPARISONS OF IRISES IN CALIFORNIA GARDENS

DR. WYLIE McIL. AYRES

During a visit to some of the iris gardens in California last year. there were four major impressions which I received when comparing their iris with those in *Cincinnati* and *the East*.

- 1st. The colors or mass effects of the colors were lighter.
- 2nd. The flowers were generally taller.
- 3rd. The larger number of varieties that could be grown with such apparent ease.

4th. *The rapid increase.*

A number of factors may be given as the cause of each of these four points.

In the first place *mesopotamica* heritage accounts in a large measure for many of the irises grown there, as well as the outstanding ones that have come to us from California.

Take San Gabriel, Conquistador, Argentina, Santa Barbara and Frieda Mohr, to name only a few of those already in commerce. All are of *mesopotamica* stock and of light coloring, to say nothing of those fine new plicatas and whites introduced this year by Mr. Salbach for Prof. Mitchell.

The dominance of *mesopotamica* strain is evidenced in its progeny, for not always were the crossings derived from lighter colored stock.

Another reason for this impression is in the brightness of the sun out there. This not only gives them a light tonal effect, but actually causes what seemed to me a remarkable and rapid absorption of color or fading, a fact especially noted in Southern California where on one visit the flower on the same stem of San Gabriel which opened in the morning was several tones lighter than one which had opened in the afternoon.

I have been accustomed and fully expect in my garden to note the difference in color due to fading in such delicate toned flowers as Mme. Durrand, Sunset and some others on the second or third day, but certainly not to find this taking place within six hours.

A further cause of this first impression is a result of the fact that their plantings did not consist so much of the darker irises as do ours, perhaps because the darker ones are nearer to us. For example to name a few—L. A. Williamson, Cardinal, Morning Splendor, Ambassadeur, Gaudichau, Alcazar, Dominion, etc. Then again the soil may account for the lighter tones. This was brought home to me only last June at the New Rochelle Iris Show where I saw the flower Lent A. Williamson of so dark a shade, that except for its form and carriage I would hardly have recognized it.

If they have tended in their seedling growing to develop lighter irises, we here in this zone have perhaps gone a bit to the other end

of the spectrum due to a certain extent to the influence of and our admiration for Dominion and its derivatives, *e.g.*, Cardinal, Bruno, etc., in our hybridizing. Many of the splendid seedlings of Mr. Wareham and Mr. C. P. Connell (Dauntless, carrying the best red standards I have seen, is from Cardinal) and those of Mr. Phillips, show the preponderance of this parentage.

Just here I want to say a word in defence of the darker toned Dominion seedlings which some of our iris friends in the east and far west have termed sombre, for I feel that not only is there better substance in most cases with depth of color, but that this strain has given to many seedlings in the gardens above mentioned a form of flower and blend of colors attractive and pleasing to many of us at least.

Among the California seedlings there were, of course, exceptions to the lighter shades. Preeminent among them were Dr. Berry's Orizaba, a fine, large, dark red, mulberry purple iris, with attractive ruffling in the standard, and a still better seedling which was awarded an H.M. at Redlands Flower Show last year under No. 181 and brought out this year as Mauno Loa.

The second impression that struck me, namely, that the iris were generally taller, was put to the test in Mr. Milliken's garden when we measured two stems of San Gabriel, one at 70 inches, a second at 69 and others within the same range. The reason is that they grow more of the tall flowering ones, both seedlings and named varieties which are derived from *mesopotamica*, Ricardi and *cypriana* stock.

In regard to the third impression, there is no question in my mind that California has certain advantages for the iris enthusiast.

In Dr. Berry's garden he seemed to have little difficulty in growing not only the tall bearded irises, but with them at the same time were *susiana*, and *Nazarensis*, of a size and perfection that were astonishing. *Bucharica* grew without care *en masse* along one side of his house, to say nothing of such rarer species as *I. wattii*, *I. japonica*, and his *hexagona* hybrids.

Out there *I. xiphium* (Spanish iris) and *xiphioides* (English), do well, having quite a commercial importance as cut flowers as do *Aurea*, *Monaurea*, and *ochroleuca* which were on sale in numerous florist shops. The last three would hardly be recognized as the same flowers when grown in my garden.

Mention should be made moreover of the native varieties which were in bloom at the time, not only in the woods but in Prof.

James's garden among many others of his interesting species and bearded irises.

In regard to the difference in increase rate, it stands to reason that California, with its long growing period, absence of severe frosts, sunshine, and friable soil, should be able perhaps to double the amount of growth as shown with us.

Our dormant, or non-growing period, lasts from four to five months, theirs perhaps two, but even taking this into consideration the actual increase is sometimes remarkable.

Dr. Berry said that it was not unusual for a single rhizome in a year's time to develop into a clump of ten or more divisions, and Prof. Essig states that Avalon, a splendid flower, out there will grow from one rhizome to twenty in the same period.

I question very much whether this increase would hold without cultivation and the usual irrigation required throughout California. Certainly it will not with Dominion, for Mrs. Dean told me she could grow neither Dominion nor Cardinal, and another hybridizer stated Cardinal had sent up a bloom two inches tall and then passed on. Here is at least one of the unquestioned advantages we in the central zone have over Southern California.

Other points of interest noted were seed pods, nice and green, in one of the gardens in April, having been pollinated in December.

Mr Milliken said San Gabriel had opened its first bloom on February 6, and it was certainly still going strong April 4. No wonder it is considered a good iris for California.

Crimson King and Autumn King may be found in bloom practically throughout the twelve months.

Seeds take very long to ripen, especially in Berkeley, where the weather is colder, nearly twice the time required for seed pods to mature here.

No iris borer seen or reported, and little or no fertilizer used.

In one of the gardens no attention was paid to nature's method of pollinating or the spoiling of a cross already made by hand, as the bees, while there in myriads, were too busy up among the eucalyptus blossoms.

It was at Berkeley, way up in the foothills to the north of the Golden Gate, that I saw the splendid collection of iris and iris seedlings of Prof. Sydney B. Mitchell. His garden is ideally placed on a hillside with the house below the roadway, then his *Onco-* and *Regelio-cyclus*, and below them the bearded irises.



At the full tide of color and perfection as I saw them April 18th and 20th, the picture formed by his charming little Spanish house, the flowers and the hills was a perfect one.

A large bed of Wm. Mohr naturally took my eye, for it is an interesting and splendid creation, as seen both there and at Mr. Clarence G. White's garden up in Smiley Heights, where Dr. Berry tries out his new seedlings.

To the side of Wm. Mohr were other *Oneocylus*, two of which I will always remember. First, *Polyhymnia* with its weird stippling and delicate tints of light lavender in the standards and creamy yellow falls. *Aphrodite* also obtained by him from Van Tubergen, a cross between *gatesi* and *lorteti* held nearly the same appeal.

To the side of his house were more iris, and below, spread out over almost an acre, were seedlings of the bearded iris. One bed contained the new large *plicatas*, from which he has since chosen two, under the names of Los Angeles and San Francisco, for introducing by Mr. Salbach. They are splendid tall plants with remarkable branching, and as they only have three-eighths *mesopotamica* stock in them should, I think, do well in our eastern gardens.

One of them came through the winter perfectly in my garden and bloomed this past spring, and Prof. Mitchell has just written me that San Francisco did the same at Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Large whites, good yellows and blues were there, El Capitan and Santa Barbara, the latter one of the outstanding irises introduced during the past few years.

Just alongside his garden with only a single wire to step over is the home and garden of Mr. Carl Salbach.

On his sloping ground under splendid cultivation were many fine blooms—Wm. Mohr, Claude Monet, Santa Barbara, Frieda Mohr, Avalon, El Capitan, and a long list of others.

Not so far from Prof. Mitchell's but down the foothills overlooking the bay, is the home of Prof. E. O. Essig, who has been interested in iris hybridizing for some years. While his seedling plot is smaller, he has developed a number of interesting flowers, especially a tall yellow *variegata* and some good new-toned bicolors, probably to be introduced later. That yellow and a few others I hope to see in bloom next spring in my own garden in an exchange collection, just as some sent by Prof. Mitchell and Dr. Berry will recall to me an interesting and thoroughly delightful visit to iris gardens in California.

## 1927 INTRODUCTIONS AND REGISTRATIONS

(With corrections)

Bulletin 8, the Supplement thereto, Bulletins 14, 18, 22 and the following list should contain all introductions and registrations up to December 31, 1927. Members are requested to notify Chas. E. F. Gersdorff, 1825 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C., of any errors or additions.

In the following list CAPITALS signify introduced varieties not previously listed; *Italics*—1927 registrations; Lower case—corrections.

### Additions to list of Originators and Introducers

Anders—Edgar Anderson, St. Louis, Mo. (correction).  
 Black—Miss Minnie Black, Urbana, Ill.  
 Bratt—H.H. Bratt, Bennet, Nebraska.  
 Buee—E. M. Buechly, Greenville, Ohio.  
 Bun—George Bunyard & Co., Ltd., Maidstone, England.  
 Con—C. P. Connell, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Edl—Miss V. F. Edlmann, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (correction).  
 Love—Mrs. J. T. Love, Riderwood, Md.  
 Marsh—Robert Marshall, Detroit, Mich. (correction).  
 Nic—Col. J. C. Nichols, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Petel—C. J. Peteler (correction).  
 Salb—Carl Salbach, Berkeley, Calif. (correction).  
 Smith—L.—L. R. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio (correction).  
 To—Sarah Toedt, Hamburg, Iowa.

The following names as proposed have not been accepted and substitutes have not been offered: Iris King, Jr. (Buechly); Castor, Betelgeuse, Areturus, Electra, Vega, Pegasus, and Polaris (Bunyard); Cleopetra (Rudesill, 1927).

The letters immediately after TB, etc., refer to general coloring; W—white; L—lavender; Y—yellow; B—blend.

AICHIBA TB (Bun 1927)	<i>Autar</i> TB (Connell 1927) Type Cardinal.
AIGOL TB (Bun 1927)	AVATER TB-B (Wmsn 1927)
<i>Akulurak</i> TB (Smi 1927) Rose blend. Gaudichau x Cardinal	Averil TB-L (Bliss 1927)
ALAMEDA TB-W2 (M-M-Salb 1927)	BALDWIN TB-L (H. Sass 1927)
<i>Aleina</i> TB-L (Connell 1927)	BASTEIN LEPAGE TB-Y (Cay 1927)
ALBIERO TB (Bun 1927)	BATULUS TB-L (Per 1927)
ALHENA TB (Bun 1927)	BAZARIA TB-L (Per 1927)
ALQUIPPA TB (Hall 1924)	BEAUTY'S SECRET TB-L (Alex 1927)
ALLURE TB-B (Murr 1927)	BELLATRIX TB-B (Vilm 1927)
Altiora TB (Bliss 1927) Type Gabriel.	BELVIDERO TB-B (Mag 1927)
<i>Ambrosia</i> TB (Sturt 1927) Blush-white.	BERCAGE TB (Alexander 1927)
Anna Archer TB (Sass H. P. 1927)	BERNARD SHOW TB-L (Reuthe 1927)
ANN HORR TB-Y (Mag. 1927)	Bernardino TB (Berry 1926). Not Bernandino.
ANNIE HORNE TB-L L. Griffith 1927	BESSIE BAILEY TB-W L. Storrs & Harrison 1927
AQUILA TB (Bun 1927)	BETELGEUSE TB (Cay 1927)
ARLEQUIN TB-Y (Glenn 1927)	BLUE FLAME Sib (Clev 1927)
ASTEROPE TB (Bun 1927)	BLUE HERON Sib (Clev 1927)
<i>Aubade</i> TB (Connell 1927) Rosy blend.	
AURIFERO TB-L (M-M-Salb 1927)	
AURIGA TB (Bun 1927)	

- BLUE OWL Sib (Clev 1927)  
 BLUE STAR Sib (Clev 1927)  
 BOBBY SIPE Jap (Kemp 1927)  
*Bonny Blue* TB (Sturt 1927) Laven-  
 der self.  
 BOB WHITE Sib (Clev 1927)  
 BOHEMOND TB-L (Mag 1927)  
 BOREAL TB-W (Cay 1927)  
 BRENTIIS TB-L (Wmsn 1927)  
 BRITISH QUEEN TB- L. Stone &  
 Well 1927  
*bucharica lutea* L. Orp 1927  
*bullegraphes* Sib L. Per  
 BURGUNDIAN TB- (Dan 1927)  
 BUTO TB-L (H. Sass-Toedt 1927)  
 CALEPHELIS Jap L. Weed  
 CAMELIARD TB-Y (Sturt 1927)  
 CAMPANEL TB-L (Dan 1927)  
 CAPELLA TB-L (Bun 1927)  
 CAPERENE MB-B L. Rancho Santa  
 Fe 1927  
 CAPTAIN COFFIN TB-L (Toedt  
 1927) Lavender  
 Caradon TB (Bliss 1927) Variegata  
 CEBALARI TB (Bun 1927)  
 CHATEAU POLIGNAC TB- (Dan  
 1927)  
 CHIEF (Sass-Toedt 1927)  
 CHINESE LEGEND TB- (Dan 1927)  
 CHRISOBIRICA GLORIOSA Per  
 CHRISOBIRICA PURPUREA Per  
 CHRYSOFOR BRONZE QUEEN Per  
 1927  
 CHRYSOFOR GLORIOSA Per 1927  
 CHRYSOFOR MARION Per 1927  
 CHRYSOFOR PRIMROSE Per 1927  
 CHRYSOFOR SUNRISE Per 1927  
 CHRYSOFOR THELMA Per 1927  
 CHRYSOGANA Per  
 CHRYSOWEGII Per  
 CINNABAR TB- (Wmsn 1927)  
*Claret Cup* TB (Mead 1927) Mrs.  
 Ryder x. Dark violet self.  
 CLARKII AZUREA Sib L. T. Smith  
 1927  
 CLARKII PURPUREA Sib L. T.  
 Smith 1927  
 CONTEMPLATION TB-L L. Reuthe  
 1927  
 Cresset TB (Bliss 1927)  
 Cressida TB-B (Bliss 1927) A reddish-  
 brown Swazi  
 DARIEL TB-L (Baker-Orp 1927)  
*Dauntless* TB (Connell 1927) Red  
 DEFT TB (Dan 1927)  
 DELAVAYI THIBET Sib L. T.  
 Smith 1927  
 DENEBOLA TB (Bun 1927)  
 DOLLY MADISON TB-L (Wmsn  
 1927)  
 DON JUAN TB-L (Mag 1927)  
 DON QUIXOTE TB-B (M-M-Salb  
 1927)  
 DORIC TB (Dan 1927)  
*Douglasiana picturata* Cal L. T. Smith  
 1927  
*Douglasiana purpurea* Cal. L. T. Smith  
 1927  
 Douglenax L. Per  
 DRAPEAU VELOURS L. Dicksons  
 1927  
 DR. HIDERSHIDE TB (Pfeif 1927)  
 DUBHE TB (Bun 1927)  
 Edgewood TB (Hall 1926)  
 EDNA MERCIA Per  
 EMMA BEAL TB-L (Pfeif 1927)  
 ENCHANTMENT TB-B (Cay  
 1927) Dominion x Glorice  
 ERATO TB-L (Per) L. Per 1927  
*Esterel TB* (Edlman) Deep soft rose.  
 ETHEL ALDRICH Ald? L. Bon 1927  
 Ethereal TB-W (Bliss 1927)  
 EUGENE TB-L (Alex 1927)  
 EVENING GLOW TB-L (Tut-Toedt  
 1927)  
 E. W. ROENIG TB- (Pfeif 1927)  
 FASCINATION TB-L (Cay 1927)  
 F. B. SCHEMERHORN TB-L (Pfeif  
 1927)  
*Firelight* TB (Sass, H. P.-Bratt 1927)  
 FLORIAN TB-L (Cay 1927)  
*Foetidissima citrina* L. Orp 1927  
*Fontbonne* TB (Smi 1927) Bicolor-  
 dark  
 Fragonard TB (Cay 1926) Nct  
 Fragonade.  
 FRANCHEVILLE TB-B (Cay 1927)  
 FROMENTIN TB-Y (Cay 1927)  
 Frona TB (Bliss 1927) Red-toned  
 Dominion.  
 GAMALIA TB-B (Sim 1927 H. M.,  
 A. I. S., Washington, 1924)  
 GAMBAL TB-Y L. Barr 1926-27  
*Gleam of Gold* TB-L (To- 1927)  
 Wrongly listed as Melody  
*Gold Standard* TB (Edlman 1927)  
 Yellow-orange  
 GOEBLIN RED TB-L (Dan 1927)  
*Good Morning* TB (Smi 1927) Laven-  
 der blend  
 GRACE ALEXANDER TB-L L.  
 Weed  
 Grace Josephine TB (Black 1927)  
 Rose  
 GRESSTEAU TB-L L. Ferard 1927  
 GUSTAVE COURBET TB-Y (Cay  
 1927)

- HAMAL TB (Bun 1927)  
Hartweigi var. Auctralis is I. Par-  
ishii L. Per 1927  
HELEN FRANCES TB-L (Pfeif  
1927)  
HELEN ROGERS TB- L. Rowan-  
croft 1927)  
HER RIVAL MCK-Tot 1927  
HIGH NOON TB-Y (Dan 1927)  
HOMAN TB (Bun 1927)  
HOWI TB- L. Forbes 1927
- IDUNA TB (G. & K.) Variegata  
IMPRESSION TB- (Mor-Gers 1927)  
IMPROVED KING TB-Y (Pfeif  
1927)  
INGOMAR TB-B (Mag 1927)  
Ion TB (Mead 1927) Hermoine x  
Gaudichau) Bradley Violet bi-  
color  
ISSUS TB.L (Per 1927)  
IZAR TB (Bun 1927)
- JEAN VOILA JEAN TB- (Dan  
1927  
J. F. MILLET TB-Y (Cay 1927)  
Jumbo TB (Sass, J. 1927) (L-18)  
Deep purple
- KATHERINE E. LEES TB-W  
(Pfeif 1927)  
Katherine McFarland TB (Spitzer  
1926)  
KAWENA TB-L (Alex 1927)  
Kermanshah TB (Hall 1927)  
King Midas TB (Mead 1927) Dejaset  
x Lent. A. Williamson. Rich buff  
and garnet  
KOPECLEUR TB-L (L. Stone & Wel-  
lington 1927)
- LADY BETTY TB-L L. Griffith 1927  
LAMIA TB-B (Sturt 1927)  
LA CORREGE TB-B (Vilm 1927)  
LEREMA TB-L (Long 1927)  
LILIAN ROSE TB-L (Pfeif 1927)  
LORENE TB-Y (Mag 1927)  
LOS ANGELES TB-W (M-M-Salb  
1927)
- MAGENTA TB-L (Cay 1927)  
MANNORA TB-B (Alex 1927)  
MARGARETTA TB-B (Wing-Tri-  
angle L. 1927)  
Margot Holmes Sib. (Perry 1927)  
MAROTTE TB-L (Cay 1927)  
MARY BRAILSFORD TB- (L. Per  
1927  
MARY PENN TB-L (L. Griffith  
1927)
- Maude Black TB (Black 1927) Type  
Rose Unique  
MAUVETTE TB-L (Toedt 1927)  
Dalmatica x. Pinkish lavender  
MEBSUTA TB (Bun 1927)  
MELCHIOR TB-L (Wal 1927)  
MEUKAR TB (Bun 1927)  
Mesartim TB (Bun 1927)  
Mintaka TB (Bun 1927)  
MIRA TB (Bun 1927)  
MIRACH TB (Bun 1927)  
MISS MOWAT TB-L (L. Rowan-  
croft 1927)  
MIZA TB (Bun 1927)  
MOONBEAM TB-Y (Murr 1927)  
Mrs. A. S. Hoyt (Sass, J. 1927) Type  
Jubilee. H. M., A. I. S., Omaha  
1927  
MY OWN TB-W (Troup 1927)
- NAIAD ATALANTA TB-L (Dan  
1927)  
NATHALIS TB-L (Wmsn 1927)  
Nebraska TB (Sass, H. P. 1927)  
NEMO TB-L (Cay 1927)  
Nepenthe TB (Connell 1927) Rosy-  
yellow blend  
Nocturne TB (Mead 1927) Type  
Swazi  
NOSEGAY TB- L. Meeuwen 1927  
NYMPH TB-L (H. Sass-Toedt 1927)
- ORANGE GUIDON TB-B (Dan  
1927)  
OREAD TB-B (Mor-Sturt 1927)  
Osprey TB-L (Ber 1927) Oriflamme x  
mesopotamica x Pearl, H. M.,  
A. I. S., Redlands 1927
- Palceng (Gers 1924)  
PANHATTAN TB (Alex 1927)  
PANTAGRUEL TB-L (Cay 1927)  
PARADISE Mor L. Mt. Airy 1927  
PAUL BAUDRY TB-Y (Cay 1927)  
Peggy TB (Love 1927) Cream self  
Perseus TB (Bun 1927)  
PETE DEATRICK TB-Y (Mag 1927)  
PHILETUS TB-Y (Mag 1927)  
PINK GOLIATH TB Sturt L. Mead  
1927. Recommended for discard  
by originator  
PLUMED KNIGHT TB (Sass-Toedt  
1927) Wrongly listed as Colonial  
Dame  
PLUMED GIANT (Sass-Toedt 1927)  
Point Barrow TB (Smi 1927) Dark  
blend  
PROCYON TB-L (Bun-Orp 1927)  
PURISSIMA TB-W (M-M-Salb 1927)  
PURISSIMA TB-W (M-M-Salb 1927)

- QUETICO TB (Alex 1927)  
*Quevera* TB (Sass, J. 1927) (B-26)  
     Type King Karl  
*Quinnipiac* TB (Van N. 1926)  
  
*Radha* TB (Connell 1927)  
*Regulus* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Rythm* TB- (McK. 1927) Red purple.  
  
 SANDRINE TB-B (Cay 1927)  
 SAN FRANCISCO TB-W (M-M-Salb 1927)  
*Sarah Porter Smith* TB (Smi 1927)  
*Sardonys* TB (Bliss 1927) Early-smoky-yellowish  
*Scheat* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Schedar* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Sca Foam* TB (Sturt 1927) Early yellowish white  
 SEQUOIA TB- (Rudesill 1927)  
 SHASTA TB-W (M-M-Salb 1927)  
*Sheliak* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Sheraton* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Shiwassee* TB (Bur 1927)  
*Sioux* DB (Smi 1927)  
 SIRIUS TB-L. Orp 1927  
 SKY BLUE PUMILA DB- L. Toedt 1927  
 SONG OF INDIA TB (Dan 1927)  
*Sonora* TB (Bliss 1927) Dark mahogany red  
*Surga* TB (Connell 1927) Gold-red blend  
*Sunlight* TB (Sturt 1927), 3 ft. yellow  
  
 SYLVIA LUCAS TB-L (Pfeif 1927)  
  
*Talitha* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Thecda* TB (Bun 1927)  
 THORSTEN TB (G. & K. 1927) Lavender bicolor  
*Thuban* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Topazin* TB (Sim 1927)  
 TROYON TB-Y (Cay 1927)  
  
*Urbana* TB-L (Black 1927) H. M., A. I. S., Washington, 1927  
  
*Van Cleve* TB (Van N. 1926)  
*Varuna* TB L. (Connell 1927)  
  
 WAYLAND COWLEY TB-L (Per 1927)  
 WEYMOUTH TB-L (Dan 1927)  
*White-and-gold* TB (Nichols 1927) White  
*White Star* TB (Nichols 1927) White  
 W. H. ELLER TB-Y (Pfeif 1927)  
  
 YELLOW BEDDER TB-Y L. Per 1927  
 YELLOW DUKE TB (Rudesill 1927)  
*Yukon* TB (Smi 1927) Gold Imperial x. Lavender  
  
 ZADOR TB-L (Per 1927)  
*Zarijava* TB (Bun 1927)  
*Zoama* TB (Bun 1927)

## AWARDS

The Board of Directors has considered the 1926 and 1927 reports of the judges at the New York Botanical Garden and has made the following awards:

The American Iris Society Silver Medal: For 1924 introductions, to Aliquippa (Hall); for 1925 introductions, to Chartier (Hall).

The American Iris Society Award of Merit: For 1923 introductions, to Glee (McKinney), Delight (Sturtevant), Glowing Embers (Sturtevant), Mildred Presby (Farr). For 1924 introduction, to Soledad (Mohr), Gold Imperial (Sturtevant), King Karl (Sass). For 1925 introductions, to Argynnis (Williamson), Lodestar (Hall), My Lady (McKinney), Primrose (Sturtevant).

The Dykes Medal (offered by The Iris Society, (England)) for the best new variety of 1927, to San Francisco (Mohr).

## TID-BITS 15TH

It is with regret that I record the death of Mrs. J. C. Arbuckle, an early member of our Society and for many years the president of the Columbus Iris Society. As hostess at our Second Annual Meeting many of our members and officers had an opportunity of meeting her and it was largely due to her and her able corps of assistants that this meeting proved the finest of our early years. She was a great lover of the Iris and her efforts to keep up the interest in her favorite flower will be sadly missed by her many friends in Columbus and elsewhere.

\* \* \* \* \*

A letter from Mr. George Yeld reflects the growth of iris popularity in England.

### *From Mr. George Yeld, England*

The iris still grows in popularity. That, I think, is clearly indicated by the Iris Show on June 2nd. As a first effort it was surprisingly good and was very favorably noticed in the horticultural press, for a general hope was expressed that it might become a permanent fixture.

It was well supported by the amateurs. Everyone who had anything to show seemed to have brought it and the nurserymen were equally enthusiastic. They showed an unselfishness which The Iris Society thoroughly appreciated, for they asked that no awards should be made to their large and splendid exhibits. Messrs. Bunyard, Wallace, Perry, Lowe and Gibson, Whitelegg, Waterer, The Orpington Nurseries, and Mrs. Dykes were all worthily represented.

The amateurs, too, showed up well. I will not attempt a long list of names lest I should omit some who deserve mention but I ought to say that the well-known raisers, Sir Arthur Hort, Mr. Bliss, Mrs. Dykes, and Mr. Amos Perry, were all to be seen in person as well as their best productions.

The Chelsea Show, splendid in other respects, was hardly as good as usual as far as irises were concerned, for the season was unfavorable and the date rather too early for bearded irises.

The Joint Committee of the Royal Horticultural and Iris Societies did much hard work at Wisley. To give an idea of the diligence with which the committee attended to its duties I may mention that on one of the occasions when I was present we began

our task at 11 A. M. and left off at 5 P. M. (with a short interval for luncheon).

I went straight from Wisley to Mrs. Dykes' garden at Bobbing-court, near Woking, and devoted one whole day and part of two others to examination of the many and wonderful seedlings which are due to the skill and assiduous work of her late husband and herself.

Wisley affords an engrossing spectacle to the iris lover in the beds of more than eight hundred varieties, which bear witness to the care with which they have been planted and tended and reflect very great credit on Mr. Chittenden and his assistants. Yet with this great spectacle fresh in my mind I must admit that when I looked at Mrs. Dykes' seedlings I was fairly astounded, not to say entranced. The numbers, the quality, the variety, and, in many cases, the novelty of the colors fairly took one's breath away—and my enthusiasm remains with me. The garden attracts at once, as indeed it ought to do, for it was laid out by Mr. Dykes himself, and the site and soil are all that could be desired. I feel fairly safe in prophesying that many of the plants I saw will find a place in iris history. Let me strongly advise American iris visitors to see Bobbingcourt. It calls for their attention in the same way as the nurseries of Mr. Wallace at Tunbridge Wells, of Mr. Perry at Enfield, Mr. Murrell at Orpington, and Messrs. Bunyard at Maidstone.

My friend G. P. Baker's beautiful iris garden at Hillside, Sevenoaks, with its large flowered and striking seedlings, of which Sikh is perhaps the most distinguished, and its great variety of species will become an increasing attraction.

The two most striking novelties at the Iris Show were Mrs. Dykes' Zaharoon, the best new beared iris of the year, which may best be described as cinnamon with a violet sheen, and Mr. Amos Perry's Margot Holmes, a cross between *chrysographes* and *douglasiana*. Cuparo (Dykes), reddish lilac, very large and massive; Castor (Bunyard), a much improved Mercedes; Bardelys (Perry), yellow and crimson; Morning Splendor, the new American variety, and Mary Gibson were also conspicuous. There were several fine novelties under number.

In two directions there has been a considerable advance. Mr. G. L. Pilkington, the president of the Iris Society, has grown and championed the Ricardi hybrids with much success and the iris season has been prolonged by hybridizing *Ochracea coerulea*.

Mr. Blauvelt, of Nyack, N. Y., writes in a pleasantly tolerant strain that reflects a sound judgment of some standing.

*From Mr. Blauvelt, New York*

As Anna Howard Shaw once said "A family without its differences is like a frog pool—stagnation." I take issue with these members in their criticisms of new varieties—they are too severe. Let them take into consideration the labor required, the chance of success or failure, and the time and money involved in producing a new variety, and I feel that they will not be so quick to criticise without careful deliberation.

Who then will give us the necessary information about the new varieties? Even opinions of the best authorities, if given without due consideration, will create mental chaos and that is not education.

To know iris one must study them. New varieties are apt to be criticised unjustly. To visit another's garden on roller skates is no way to judge. It takes two years for an iris to show its worth. It needs good cultivation, good soil, plenty of sunlight and drainage to attain its best. Then is the time to judge. The plant has done its best and the judge should do as well.

Dealers are apt to exaggerate in their catalogues to enthuse the anxious buyer who forgets himself to the tune of a few dollars. We are apt to bite too quickly and high prices are not the real complaint if the variety multiplies sufficiently to reimburse us for the money invested. There is no place in the iris game for the one who is in it for all he can get out of it. One must love iris to receive joy and pleasure from them. The good ones come from a very few gardens without thought of profit but just for the love of producing something good. With all my disappointments in the game I at least get enough joy and pleasure to make me feel that I will continue in it until I have all the beautiful things there are.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another fairly recent member, Dr. E. N. S. Ringueberg, of Lockport, N. Y., sheds new light on the "best" lists and I derived considerable amusement from the results of his studies. I wish that others might share their thoughts. The authorities may hit varieties but they themselves are not quite out-of-reach of pleasant criticisms from the members-at-large.



*From Dr. Ringueberg, New York*

A short time ago I received a questionnaire sent out to the members of the A. I. S. asking for opinions as to the best varieties, what articles are needed in the bulletins, etc.

As a newly fledged iris fan, any recommendation or suggestion may seem out of place, but my experience may be of some interest.

All my life I have been more or less an amateur devotee of horticulture and floriculture, and have a collection of several hundred hardy perennials and a couple of hundred or so of trees and shrubs. Some twenty odd years ago I realized that my gardens were lacking in iris, and in the course of three or four years acquired some thirty pogons, seventy-five Japanese, and scattering of other apogons; then came disaster. The year after they had become established I noticed that some of my plants sickened and died but did not pay much attention. The next year, however, they commenced dying wholesale and upon investigation I found the borer, which I did not then recognize; nor could I locate it in any of the works on entomology that I had. Most of the borers were then nearly full grown. I immediately dug up the plants and destroyed all the caterpillars, found also the pupae in the ground. The Japs were almost a total loss, as the more slender rhizomes were eaten to a mere papery shell, the full grown grub just about filling the space. The pogons fared somewhat better as enough of some of the rhizomes would be left to start a new growth from the lateral buds; but only about a dozen varieties were left, including the orientals, *pseudacorus*, *versicolor*, and *gracilipes*. I did the work of extermination so thoroughly that I have not seen a borer since. I think it is to the thorough going over of the plants and killing all the caterpillars, and then spading the ground and destroying the pupae as well, that I owe my immunity from that day to this. I do not know of any plant except the columbines that they will feed on; that year a number were in columbine roots. As I have acquired many rhizomes from different sections of the country during the past season, I shall be on the lookout for them next year.

For the time being interest was lost in the genus, but as years went by the survivors increased prodigiously, so much so that many were given away, and they left by the basket, wheelbarrow, and wagon load to grace other gardens. A couple of years ago a friend

of mine, an iris enthusiast, suggested that, while the masses of color made a fine effect, a greater range of color would be better. And to emphasize her point of view, she proceeded to send me some of the increase from her garden, many being of the finer modern kinds, some forty odd, with the inevitable result! I procured Wister's *The Iris*, Mrs. McKinney's *Iris in the Little Garden*, Dykes' *Handbook of the Garden Iris*, the *Bulletins of the A. I. S.* and other literature available on the subject, and then proceeded to acquire about one hundred and fifty more varieties. Of course I know from past experience that the details of their sage advice will eventually be disregarded, and I shall make my own selections, and then probably in a few years change that list for another; as does Mr. Wister, *i.e.*, in the Bulletin No. 12 of the A. I. S., October, 1924, where he has a list of one hundred varieties, and the list in his book published a little over two years after of a hundred varieties, in which he rejects from the first, thirty-two and substitutes thirty-two others; each thirty-two containing nineteen varieties designated as standard, that is those introduced before 1916, so it would seem that he was simply shuffling the cards and calling for a new deal.

It is interesting to note the devices used by different writers to achieve the inferential inclusion of some favorite variety unavoidably left out of the limited list by reason of lack of space, or making a color division unduly crowded, or price.

In this connection it may not be amiss to requote briefly the remark made by Dr. George M. Reed, who, upon giving out a list limited to twelve, was unable to stop until he had reached the seventeenth, and then confessed that if he were asked the same question on another day he might give out an entirely different list.

Mrs. McKinney prefaces her list of good tall bearded iris arranged by color (seventy-three in number) by making a list of twelve which also becomes seventeen by the inclusion of five which were in her garden at the start; and then proceeds to tell what she would do if restrictions as to number were removed, and in doing so names thirteen more, and in all introduces us to nine varieties not mentioned in the list and also to two more as alternatives by the way of good measure.

By way of a digression; she achieved a list that is not unduly long by the device of sidestepping the yellow bi-colors. Indeed one would not know after a careful perusal of the little volume that

there was such a thing as a group of variegatas in cultivation,\* as about the only reference to that class is found in the list of the wild pogons, where there is a brief description of *I. variegata*, with a veiled allusion to its connection with some of the old garden forms. She evidently considers the infusion of *variegata* blood as the bar sinister on the otherwise fair escutcheon of the iris family, and only to be mentioned sub rosa.

Mr. Wister in his book gives a list of one hundred reasonably priced varieties, and prefaces that by a dissertation on what would be a good selection based on the different color groups, and mentions seventy-four kinds, twenty-eight of which do not appear in the final list.

Dykes has a list of fifty, eighteen of which were introduced before 1909 and others before 1920. These are supplemented by twenty more, most of which are more recent and what he considers desirable. Then he makes some observations on twelve others which are not mentioned in either of the foregoing lists.

Stager in his book *Tall Bearded Iris* has a list of fifty which, however, is supplemented by four additional which are appended because they have semi-evergreen foliage.

Lastly along comes a list of recommended varieties suggested at the first meeting of the Commercial Peony and Iris Growers' Association held January, 1927, of forty-eight varieties, seven of which are not to be found in any of the seven lists consulted, and three varieties that are found in all of the lists; they are Fairy, Aleazar and Isolene. I thought it would be of interest to start with those three as a foundation and build up a list of say fifty from the lists consulted.

Taking Stager's published in 1922 of fifty; Dykes' 1924 of fifty; Wister's October, 1924, of one hundred; the official white list of the A. I. S. January 19, 1925, of one hundred and twenty-one; Sand's June, 1925, of thirty-five; McKinney's, 1927, of seventy-three; Wister's, 1927, of one hundred; and the recommended list of the Commercial Peony and Iris Growers' Association, January, 1927, of forty-eight and arranging the varieties in the order of frequency of occurrence and not including any names that appeared in less than half of the eight lists, the following result of fifty-one varieties was obtained:

\* The responsibility for the inclusion of Iris King is shifted to the shoulders of Mr. R. S. Sturtevant, the designer of a garden plan reproduced.

8. Alcazar Isolene Fairy	Opera Princess Beatrice Parc de Neuilly Prosper Laugier Queen Caterina Queen of May Seminole Shekinah	4. Archeveque Baronet Celeste Corrida Delicatissima Dream Flavescens Fro Innocenza Jeanne d'Arc La Niede Monsignor Mount Penn Prospero Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau Tom Tit
7. B. Y. Morrison Caprice Eldorado Her Majesty L. A. Williamson Rhein Nixie	5. Aurea Iris King Lohengrin Ma Mie Magnifica Mandaliscae Miranda Mrs. Alan Gray Quaker Lady White Knight	
6. Afterglow Ambassadeur Ballerine Jacquesiana Lord of June Loreley Medrano Mrs. H. Darwin		

This I think is a fairly representative list of the best of the older varieties, as it is to be noted that none appear that have been introduced subsequent to 1920. It might be considered as a symposium having been made by the best judges obtainable.

Some of these may be displaced in the course of time by some variety nearly identical but slightly superior in dependability, or texture, or color, or form. Who would gainsay the fact that the beautiful and stately Isolene would have to resign her place if one could be found that was nearly identical in coloring and form and that possessed the added qualities of freedom and regularity of bloom?

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*From the Countess Giulio Senni, Rome, Italy*

My latest Bulletin tempts me to send you a few notes upon iris in Rome; it may correspond with the experiences of your members in California or the south. The winters are variable; once or twice there has been 12°, but some winters have only light frosts. There is practically no rain at all from the end of May to the end of September, and while the heat is more or less like Philadelphia, it is the constant drought and hot, dry winds which make gardening so difficult. The Japanese iris will not grow; no amount of watering overcomes the dry atmosphere. But to compensate the *Regelios* hybrids grow like weeds, and are an interesting sight in March. I can't say they are all beautiful; many are rather nondescript, violet and grey veined. Charon, the earliest, is a fine mahogany color, Hera a beautiful translucent ruby red, Clotho

and Clytemnestra rich dark purple and black, and Turkoman very similar. About the same time, or even in February, the dwarf, but beautiful *persica*, Sindpers and *sindjarensis* bloom; it is a pity they are so low, but the clear china and deeper blue colors stand out very finely. *Vartani* flowers in pots in December, *alata* is blooming this minute—Nov. 30—and an even lilac iris with a white beard which I suppose is *stylosa* is now in full bloom and will keep on for two or three months. Rather exceptionally, I have a fine stalk of the purple Florentine in bloom. Some years they come at Christmas, and some not until February or March. The great mass of the bearded iris comes from April 15 to May 15–20, and after that there are no more iris. For three years now I have divided them the second half of May, and it has succeeded very well. One can not help becoming attached to a flower which, apart from its beauty, grows so easily, needs no expensive fertilizers, has no maladies or troublesome bugs, and above all *does not require a drop of water in summer*. This alone would endear it to every one who lives in a climate like Rome. It is true there is nothing to show in the iris garden for ten months of the year, but for two months it is such a magnificent sight that one is well repaid.

My iris garden is quite apart, surrounded with a hedge of cypress, and there is no need to go into it when it is not in bloom. In 1920 I read Mr. Wister's articles on French and English iris in the *English Garden* and was so struck by what he wrote about the Ricardi hybrids that I sent Millet an order for some. They did so well that ever since irises have been one of my chief interests, although until this spring I have never had the good luck to see any modern iris except those in my own garden, and have had to rely upon catalogue descriptions and personal experiments. If people in dry lands knew the beauty of the modern French iris and especially the Ricardi hybrids they would undoubtedly be widely grown. They apparently revel in dry, hot summers, and increase so well that after three years I had from 20 to 30 roots of each original plant.

Every one has favorite colors, and few people quite agree—that is one of the charms of gardening. I especially like clear colors—"selfs"—and prefer small white beards to big yellow ones. That is one of the beauties of Arsace, it is such an even lilac, with hardly a trace of beard to spoil the effect of a single color. It is very tall, and so fine beside the *pale* delicate lilac of Mlle. Schwartz,

one of the most beautiful irises grown. There is a group of soft lilacs mixed with grey which enchants me—Queen Alexandra, Grévin, Mikado, and Ingres. They are not tall or large, but the color effect is cool and soft.

Delicatissima is a beautiful flower, a pale lilac touched with rose, and Souv. de Loetitia Michaud is very like it, only more glowing. This year I shall try Prince Lohengrin, Avalon, and San Gabriel.

One large bed runs from Mlle. Schwartz up to the deepest purples, passing through all the deeper lilac and grey tones, with some rich things like Mme. J. Vernoux, Mme. Janiaud, Leverrier—one of the earliest and tallest Ricardis—Le Grand Ferré, Nazarin, Giran, and the beautiful Jussieu, a mixture of old rose and grey.

Another begins with Peau Rouge, so far my reddest red, Deuil de Valéry Mayet, Col. Candelot, Alliés, Prosper Laugier, Medrano, Ambigu, Dejaset, and the very tall and fine M. Cornuault, which is like deep mulberry velvet. Khamsin gives a brighter touch to this group, and Sushan, and the very old, very dwarf Ma Tante Aurore which is a useful tobacco-snuff color (oh, that Black List—I shall come to it.) There is an old iris called Esmeralda which is really the reddest crimson I know—it is very dwarf, but massed together is very showy in a bed of reds.

One bed runs from white and the palest blues like *hoogiana*, Mlle. Yvonne Pelletier, and Bluet and Celeste, through Caterina, Lady Foster, Paragon, Carthusian, Goldcrest, Lord of June, to the dark blues like Mme. Durrand, Souv. de Mme. Gandichau, Shelford Chieftain, 27 Avril, and Parc de Neuilly.

Two large beds are mixed; there are combinations as follows: Cherubim, Afterglow, Daniel Leseur, Quaker Lady, Gernez, M. Hubert, Flavescens—Grévin, Mme. Blanche Pion, Trianon—Nuée d'Orage, Asia, Tregastel—Dr. Blers, Eldorado, Arménien—Trianon, Mady Carrière, Ivanhoe, Tunisie—Trianon, Ochracea Coerulea, Ma Tante Aurore—Gernez, Vieil d'Or, Ménétrier.

Then there is the bed with pinks which run into magenta. Wyndham and Chatelet to begin, then Troost, Our King, Distinction, Jussieu, Suzon, Cora, Isoline—here the magenta begins with Caprice, Assuárez (oh, Black List, a much better color than Edouard Michel!) Parisiana, Imperator, and Leverrier. I have put here Mount Penn, Pauline, and Marsouin, but have not seen them in

flower. There are some rich backgrounds, running from Jussieu and Her Majesty back to Opéra, Cora, Suzon, Sceptre, Alcazar, Pont-a-Mousson, Oliver Perthuis, M. Alphonse Gerrard, and others.

This year I have many new pinks and lilacs to try, Susan Bliss, Dream, Wild Rose, Evadne, Vilmorin's Bellatrix, and Tenebrae, Leonato, Lady Byng, Lavengro, and many more.

The first year I had any iris at all there were two broad sheets of Celeste and Queen of May, and I have never ceased liking the effect of warm lilac which is created by pale blue and pink, both in iris and in hardy asters (Climax and St. Egwin). All too many pinks run to magenta, that color to which all nature constantly tries to return. For years I waited patiently until Aphrodite should be reduced in price, and this year had at last the chance of seeing it at Chelsea and a great load was lifted from me—such a magenta pink! No better than Caprice. It may sleep in peace with Mrs. Alan Gray and Edouard Michel, as far as this garden is concerned. Cayeux, at Cours la Reine in May this year, had a beautiful pink called Alésia, but it is not in commerce yet; as shown it was a deeper Her Majesty. He also had a Florian, a very fine dark crimson; Soliman, a warm light orange-tan with deep crimson falls; Enchantement, a rich crimson and warm lilic like Leverrier, but warmer; Verlaine, reddish dark plum, like Medrano, and Rosa Bonheur, small, yellow and lilac, in the way of Trianon. At the same show, Vilmorin had Bellatrix, rich pink and cream standards with bright crimson plum falls; Géricault, very dark reddish and brown—a fine dull, sombre color; Leonardo da Vinci and Pégase, good soft plum and tan; Orion, somewhat richer; Aldebaran, a good even smoky gray and violet, like Turco; Cassiope, like Tunisie; Hussard, intense deep blue; Laurens, dull, sombre, dark blue, almost a gray blue—a striking and unusual color. Murillo, very fine bright red and tan; Dégas, deep crimson and yellow tan. One may conclude that Vilmorin, having used the Paris theaters, is now turning to painters and the stars for names.

I went out to Bourg-a-Reine to see Millet, and saw many beautiful seedlings, not even named. He was discarding many which would have made the joy of any garden. He had many beautiful red ones, on the lines of M. Cornuault. Suzanne Woolfrid is a very deep warm violet; Amneris a true blue, very dark and tall; Gil Blas a good deep yellow with pale raspberry falls, very large; Gaston Le Marquis, very fine light tan, with deeper falls; Bourèm,

a deep wine red, dark; Athanael, rich wine-red and tan; La Bohemienne, small, bright gold and shrimp. Some of the finest have only numbers. So it is useless to give them, but I thought what my garden experiments have always pointed out, that the best French iris are finer colored than the English or American ones I have seen so far. The English have excelled in fine pale blues, but in reds and all the richer colors the French iris are generally better. For the first time I saw the Chelsea show, and especially admired *Tenebrae*, wherever shown; it is a beautiful very deep, dark warm violet. *Morning Splendor* was a fine reddish plum, lighter and perhaps more brown than *Archevêque*. *Canopus* is a rich warm deep violet; *Mother of Pearl*, a good pinkish pale lilac; *Castor*, a pale currant or mulberry; *Vanesse*, plum and tobacco; *Mrs. Marion Cran*, pink, tall, but inclined to magenta; *Réné Denis*, very fine pale warm cream and pink; *Mrs. H. F. Bowles*, good tan and rust red; *Mary Gibson*, snuff tan and pale red; *Lord Lambourne*, fine reddish plum; *Mrs. W. Cuthbertson*, a good reddish plum, pale.

Here I must make a confession which will show the members of the Iris Society how really ignorant I am: I care almost nothing for form! and little for size. Occasionally something makes me realize the beauty of form, like *hoogiana* or *Ambassadeur*, or *Loetitia Michaud*, but generally color is the only thing which interests me. For this reason the Black List made me quite speechless when it first came my way, so many of my favorites were in it—and are cherished in quantities in my garden. To see a dull cabbage like *Lent A. Williamson* receive such high marks, and lovely things like *Sceptre*, *Turco*, *M. Trinidad*, *Tartarin*, *Mme. Chabal*, *Justinian*, and *Lenta* in the Black List is to feel oneself in a topsy turvy world. *Mikado*, with its lovely soft lilac, *Souv. de Delagrangé*, which though small is one of the richest iris I know (and M. Millet said he was going to work up a stock again). *Foster's Yellow*, the best even soft yellow to use in masses, better than *Canari* and less harsh than *Mrs. Neubronner* (there is a flower for the Black List)—one doesn't know where to stop. While not loving them enough to make a stand for *Demi-Deuil*, *Harlequin*, *Ivanhoe*, *Igouf*, etc., they seem to me at least as handsome as *Princess Victoria Louise*, *Wyomissing*, *Iris König* and *Mrs. Alan Grey*. *Sceptre*, *Cora* and *Suzon* are very richly colored iris; I have two sides of a walk planted with *Her Majesty* at the back, then *Queen*



of May, then Sceptre, then Opéra, and they are very fine together. Louie is dwarf, but such a good color, soft dull and yet rich—and I have said before what I think of Esmeralda. One needs sometimes a group of low-growing iris of the right color to bind together larger groups and I find Ma Tante Aurore—like snuff or dry leaves—very useful with the reds, Louie with the lilacs, Kochi with the purples, and Khamsin and Trianon elsewhere (but they are not on the Black List).

May I say how much enjoyment and profit the Iris Bulletins have been to me, and how grateful I am to the Philadelphia friend—an ardent enthusiast for *form*—who first made me a member?

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## PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The 1928 Annual Meeting American Iris Society will be held at Freeport Country Club, Freeport, Illinois, Wednesday, June 6, 1928, at 7:30 P. M. Date subject to change according to season. Postcard notice will be mailed to all members if change is necessary.

Headquarters for Iris Society members will be at Lincoln Hotel. Reservations may be made with the hotel or through Mrs. G. W. Benfer, 1005 W. Stephenson Street. There will be a banquet at the Freeport Country Club at 6:30 P. M., just before the annual meeting. Reservations for banquet will be in charge of Mrs. L. G. Younglove, 424 S. West Ave.

An Iris Show in conjunction with the Freeport Garden Club will be held at Odd Fellows Temple, Freeport, on June 6th and 7th. The show will open at 1:30 P. M. All entries close at 11 A. M.

On second day of show Mid West Garden Club Conference will be held at Odd Fellows Temple from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M. On the afternoon of the second day of the show there will be a motor trip to Rockford and Belvidere to visit the gardens of Mr. Boehland, Mrs. Fellows and others. The Freeport gardens may be visited at any time during the show days.

Freeport is about three hours from Chicago by the Illinois Central or Chicago and Northwestern Railways. Good trains leave at 8 and 10:15 A. M. on the Illinois Central and 4 on the Chicago and Northwestern. There are also direct connections from Omaha, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Minneapolis.

The meetings are in charge of the following persons:

General Chairman, Mrs. W. L. Karcher, 1011 W. Stephenson St.

First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Douglas Pattison, 871 W. Stephenson St.

Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Knorr, 114 N. Harlem Ave.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Sherman, 718 E. Pleasant St.

Transportation, Mrs. R. J. Stewart, 120 N. West Ave.

Accommodation, Mrs. G. W. Benfer, 1005 W. Stephenson St.

Information, Mrs. W. A. Stevens, 108 N. Foley Ave.

Banquet, Mrs. L. G. Younglove, 424 S. West Ave.

Exhibits, Mrs. W. L. Karcher, 1011 W. Stephenson St.

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## NOTICE TO IRIS BREEDERS

If you intend to introduce any iris seedlings into commerce in the year 1928 you are invited to send from one to three plants of a variety to American Iris Society Test Garden, care of Head Gardener, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City. Mark plants with your name, and the name of the variety and attach a special label: "Introduced in 1928; to be judged 1930." Send plants at any time during the year, remembering that the earlier the planting the better start the plants will have.

All plants sent in, in response to above request, will be planted in a special bed, marked "1928 introductions." Labels will be removed and plants numbered, record being kept in the books of the garden which will not be open to any one until after the 1930 judging. A special jury will judge these plants in the spring of 1930. This jury may award one silver medal and five awards of merit as prizes.

Of the 1923, 1924 and 1925 trials less than half the American introductions of the year were sent to the garden. Our members are clamoring for information on new varieties. It can be supplied best from an impartial test such as this but to be of real value more breeders must do their part in sending their new things for trial. In the first year or two of these trials some breeders hesitated to give for fear of loss of plants from theft or improper treatment. The trial grounds are now adequately fenced, not open to the general public, and, except during the first year, have had good care. The fact that such representative breeders as Miss Sturtevant, Shull, Williamson, Hall, and Sass have sent plants there should allay the fears of the most conservative.

Plants remain the property of the sender and will be returned after the trial if requested. It is expected, however, that the breeder will allow the garden to retain at least one division of each variety to be added to the large Test Garden after the judging in 1930.

Any seedlings, introduced or unIntroduced, may be sent to the New York Botanical Garden at any time, but only varieties introduced in 1928 and sent this year will be eligible for the above prizes. Many breeders have sent unIntroduced seedlings for trial and report; no prizes or awards have been offered or given, but special prizes or awards may be given at any time, without previous announcement, on recommendation of the judges to the Board of Directors.

Special announcement of the award of the Dykes medal will be made later.

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## INFORMATION AND SEED EXCHANGE

A number of our members report great difficulty in procuring either seeds or plants of some of the rarer iris species and varieties. It has been suggested that for these rarer species the Society should establish a central information and seed exchange office.

All persons interested are requested to write to B. Y. Morrison, 116 Chestnut Street, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

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### Notice

For information concerning Display Gardens write Mrs. Brewster Hoornbeek, The Maples, Elgin, Ill. Details of the plan are given in No. 18, page 20.

For information concerning the use of lantern slides and syllabus write Mrs. S. B. Waters, Edgecliff Point, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio. \$10.00 charge.

Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, Ardmore, Pa., as Chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions, will henceforth handle all matters concerning local shows. Please notify her of your plans as soon as possible.

Charles E. F. Gersdorff, 1825 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C., as Chairman of the Committee on Registrations, should receive all catalogs published and all registrations from breeders, including corrections to existing check lists. Details of the \$100.00 Prize offered by Robert Wayman will be found on page 40 of Bulletin No. 15.

**Publications available** from Science Press Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Checks payable to American Iris Society.

## Bulletins

No. 1. June, 1920. The Culture of Irises in the United States. 32 pp. Out of print.

No. 2. January, 1921. Garden Irises, Past and Present. 44 pp. The Development of Tall Bearded Irises in the 19th Century. Sir Michael Foster and his Irises. Registration and notes on hybridization and garden effects. \$1.00.

No. 3. June, 1921. Sir Michael Foster and his Work. 32 pp. Illustrated. Out of print.

No. 4. January, 1922. 34 pp. Check List (superseded by No. 8). Free on application.

No. 5. May, 1922. Symposium. 32 pp. Numerical ratings of some 700 varieties which are a most valuable guide to the relative value of standard varieties. 50 cents.

No. 6. October, 1922. Description of Varieties, Part I. 40 pp. Notes on European Irises (see also Nos. 7, 9 and 12). \$1.00.

No. 7. January, 1923. Descriptions of Varieties, Part II. 40 pp. Articles by A. J. Bliss, W. J. Caparne, and J. M. Shull. \$1.00.

No. 8. October, 1923. Check List, October, 1923. 40 pp. This, together with a supplement and lists of registrations in Nos. 14, 18, and 22, gives the authoritative list of all Iris names. Supply nearly exhausted. 50 cents.

No. 9. December, 1923. A review of the Irises raised by William Mohr. 46 pp. Ill. A detailed review of bulbous irises and their culture. Descriptions, Part III. \$1.00.

No. 10. January, 1924. Irises for the Beginner. 60 pp. Ill. A comprehensive treatment of all irises adapted to the small garden, with recommended lists of varieties, garden and cultural notes. The Directors consider this bulletin worthy of a special edition and a copy is given *free to all new members*. You may well advise your gardening friends to purchase it. On sale to non-members at 50 cents.

No. 11. May, 1924. Beardless Irises. 40 pp. Ill. A complete and compact review of the species and varieties of this group of the iris family. The articles by W. R. Dykes are of especial interest. \$1.00.

No. 12. October, 1924. Notes and Descriptions, Part IV. 40 pp. Ill. This brings the list of descriptions up to about five hundred of the finest varieties. \$1.00.

No. 13. December, 1924. A Classification of Bearded Irises. 36 pp. The first published color classification of the group and a valuable reference. 50 cents.

No. 14. January, 1925. Bertrand H. Farr. 68 pp. Ill. The man and his work with Irises. Official records of the Society, 1920-1925, including the Code of Nomenclature, a 1924 Bibliography of Iris Literature, the White and Black lists of varieties. \$1.00.

No. 15. April, 1925. Irises of the Future. 40 pp. Ill. Articles by Sydney B. Mitchell, B. Y. Morrison, Sherman Duffy, and others. Trial garden reports and records. 50 cents.

No. 16. July, 1925. A Report on Sterility in Irises. 44 pp. Ill. The first scientific study of the subject and the result of research at the New York Botanical Garden. The American Iris Society has been the first popular flower society to initiate and support scientific research. This bulletin is not recommended to the casual reader. Supply limited. 50 cents.

No. 17. October, 1925. Japanese Irises and Others. 44 pp. Ill. Prof. Miyazawa speaks of his iris work, M. Denis writes of White Irises, and others tell of their successes. It is an unusually chatty issue. 50 cents.

No. 18. January, 1926. 48 pp. Reports of Officers and of Trial Gardens. Text of Display Garden Agreement. 1925 Bibliography. 1925 Introductions and Registrations. Extracts from *Les Iris dans les Jardins*, by M. Correvoon. \$1.00.

No. 19. April, 1926. W. R. Dykes. 40 pp. Ill. Dedicated to the memory of W. R. Dykes, a most interesting and permanent record of a life's work with

irises. It includes the most valuable of his occasional writings. Further technical notes on sterility. 50 cents.

No. 20. July, 1926. The Iris of Gerard's Herbal. 32 pp. Illustrated from the original Iris combinations for the garden. Reports of 1926 exhibitions. 50 cents.

No. 21. October, 1926. Planting an Iris Garden. 44 pp. Ill. Further Studies in Sterility. Iris flavissima and many odd notes from England and America. Supply limited. 50 cents.

No. 22. January, 1927. Exhibition Policy. 60 pp. Ill. 1926 Society records. 1926 Bibliography. 1926 Introductions and Registrations. Further sterility studies. \$1.00.

No. 23. April 1927. In Memoriam, Arthur H. Scott. 48 pp. Ill. The value of Iris breeding by S. B. Mitchell. Is scientific research necessary? 1926 Test Garden reports, from the New York Botanical Garden, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Cornell University, Missouri Botanic Garden. Regelia and Oncoeyclus Iris. Book reviews. 50 cents.

No. 24. July, 1927. 40 pp. European Iris notes. Reports of 1927 exhibitions. Regelio-Cyclus Irises in Canada. Book reviews. 50 cents.

No. 25. October, 1927. Early Dwarf Bearded Iris. 40 pp. Early flowering species and varieties and their use in the garden. List of Hybrid Iris of W. J. Caparne. Old Iris names. Discussion of the problems of the Iris breeder. 50 cents.

Please note the Bulletins No. 1 and No. 3 are out of print.

For the convenience of members who have joined during the past five years and who wish to complete their sets, the following bulletins are offered in sets at reduced prices.

Set A. Nos. 2, 4-9 inclusive. \$5.00.

Set B. Nos. 2, 4-13 inclusive. \$6.50.

Set C. Nos. 2, 4-17 inclusive. \$8.00.

Set D. Nos. 2, 4-21 inclusive. \$9.50.

Set E. Nos. 24-25 inclusive. \$11.00.

We can also supply the following bulletins of the English Iris Society:

No. 1. 50 cents each. No. 4. \$1.00 each. (Nos. 2 and 3 are out of print.)

Iris numbers of Addisonia. Published by the New York Botanical Garden. No. 1. \$2.00. No. 2. \$2.00.

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